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### BIRTHS.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dawe, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, at Wolton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vivian Hogg, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, London, to Mrs. N. G. Maitland, a son.

On August 10, 1909, at Ningpo, the wife of F. W. Fowler, of a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of J. S. Sullivan, a daughter.

On Sunday, August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. C. Noel Davis, a son.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of C. Hoppeberg, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, at Chelmsford, the wife of Wm. Katz, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

July 15, at West Hamptead, P. W. Sergeant, M.A., Merton Boundfield.

On July 15, 1909, in London, Robert Kenneth Evans, M.A., Merton Boundfield, Oxford, to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hopkins Rose, London Mission.

Peking.

### DEATHS.

On August 7, 1909, at Weihaiwei, Frank Wilkes Craven, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craven of Shanghai, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, Moira Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Law, aged 8 months.

On August 12, 1909, at Shanghai, China, George Frederick Tillbrook, aged 26 years, late of Page's Horse and Johannesburg Mounted Police, Transvaal.

At Shanghai, on August 13, 1909, Michael Feller, Examiner, I. M. Customs, Amoy, aged 44 years.

At Soochow, L. Rubattel (formerly of Osaka, Japan), a native of Switzerlaand.

At Shanghai, Juan del Rivero, aged 84 years.

It does not require to be registered either before or after issue. The object of insisting on the registration of a prospectus is to enable the prospectus to be recorded if proceedings should subsequently be taken against directors for misrepresentation, but there is no magic registration itself. A company, therefore, does not require to be incorporated before the prospectus is issued, although as a matter of practice it is usual and preferable that the Company should be incorporated before application is made for public subscription. The question of the administration of Companies in China is beset with difficulties which are not likely to be solved by letters such as the one quoted. It is, of course, more than open to doubt whether the Ordinances should not be made stricter. In one respect their laxity has been officially recognized. Numerous cases have arisen in which a company registered as British does not possess a single British director; and for such concerns the British Government has refused to allow consular protection to be exercised.

### THE COST OF LIQUOR LICENCES.

(14th August.)

The pertinent remarks of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council with regard to the intention of the Government to double the tax on liquors with a view to raising the Colony's revenue have formed the subject of a communication from a correspondent who holds that they cannot but be welcomed in intelligent circles, who are fully aware that any hardship which is likely to result owing to the weak-kneed policy of the Imperial Government in giving way to irresponsible opium addicts is bound to ultimately fall on the people. In the opinion of our valued correspondent no one can deny for a moment the urgent necessity of finding some way and means to replace a large portion of the Colony's revenue which a paternal Government has decided to relinquish solely in order to help China in her avowed efforts to suppress the opium habit among her millions and at the same time to satisfy an ignorant sect who are always ready to see the moat in their neighbour's eye but blissfully disregard the beam in their own. The writer argues that, in taking any decided step, it is of prime importance that the burden should not be made to fall on any particular party but should be distributed equally on those concerned. "As Mr. Osborne pointed out yesterday," continues our contributor, "there are several establishments within a stone's throw of the Clock Tower which serve liquor under adjunct licences and make a pretence of serving meals with the drinks supplied in order to cover the justification of the reduced fee paid by them for their licences in contradistinction to the full licences held by hotels having public bars. The obvious unfairness of this method cannot fail to strike the ordinary man-in-the-street. The fact that there is no public bar on the premises of adjunct licensees is only an excuse. As far as the trend of public opinion can be gauged, there appears to be no real objection on the part of the consumers to contribute a mite towards the general revenue, which is as it should be." It is time, however, that the local authorities have been roused to a sense of fair play so far as the hotel keepers are concerned. The existing system differentiates against certain licensees. The discussion next Friday among our local legislators will be awaited with lively anticipation.

### COMPANY PROMOTION.

(16th August.)

A Shanghai correspondent has addressed a letter to the *Financial Times*, reproduced elsewhere in this issue, on the subject of company promotion in Hongkong. The writer is so wide of his mark in his criticisms that he has been taken to task by the *North China Daily News*. Our Shanghai contemporary, in animadverting on the letter appearing in the financial journal comments editorially thus:—"The difficulties of this subject are, perhaps, better illustrated by the letter than its writer may have quite realized. In the first place he calls attention quite correctly but in a very extravagant manner to the difficulty of bringing non-British directors of companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances who do not reside in Hongkong to book for offences against the Ordinances. But when he passes on to say that 'practically the same regulations (as in England) are in force in Hongkong' he entirely misrepresents the actual state of affairs. The English Companies Act of 1862 was considerably modified by the Companies Act of 1902 which was passed for the purpose of preventing the issue of fraudulent prospectuses, and contains stringent provisions as to the steps to be taken by companies proposing to invite public subscription. These provisions have never been incorporated in the Hongkong Company Ordinances which are based on the English Company Act of 1862, and the result is that Company law under the Hongkong Ordinance is less strict than under the English Act. The specific instance to which the writer alludes as a violation of the Hongkong Ordinance nor would it be a violation of the English Company Acts. There is nothing illegal in issuing a prospectus before the incorporation of the intended Company either under English or Hongkong law and the only difference between the two is that in England every prospectus issued on behalf of an incorporated or intended Company must be signed by the directors or proposed directors and filed for registration before being issued in Hong-

Kong it does not require to be registered either occasionally or habitually as will surprise even the teetotalers, to say nothing of the Government, and as that reduction will mean loss to the publicans they will have to increase still further the price of their liquors. That, also means that many objectionable dens in the lower quarter of the city will be banished out of existence, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the fee returns and the falsification of the Government's estimate of the revenue derivable from the sale of liquor. We have no idea where the Governor obtained the information which led him to the conclusion that there is a larger liquor consuming population in Hongkong than in the Straits Settlements. Without appearing to malign our neighbours in the South we should say the reverse is actually the case, or at all events, there is nothing to choose between the two Crown Colonies. We remember a time when it was said of Singapore that hardly a single white resident went home at night perfectly sober—which was, of course, a vile slander—but certain facts must have led to such a view being expressed publicly. However that may be, the fact remains that Hongkong is quite as temperate as any other place in the Far East, which may not be saying very much but it is at least an excuse for the proclivities of that portion of the community which indulges in what is popularly known as a reviver after the day's work, and those who were temperate before will be much more so in future, while those foolish people who drink to excess will have to curb their appetites in accordance with the depth of their purses. His Excellency also spoke of the import duty on spirits in England, where the publican's licence costs anything between £6 and £60, but although there is no import duty in Hongkong the cost of spirits is as high, if not higher, here as it is in the home country. The tariff of fees for licences ensures that, and what it will be when the tariff is increased by 100 to 200 per cent, we do not venture to predict. All this goes to show, we submit, that the reduced consumption of liquor will more than counterbalance the contemplated increase in revenue, and the Government instead of getting the five lakhs estimated will actually obtain less than the two and a half lakhs which are now returned in the shape of licence fees. The proposal that there should be a discrimination between the holders of licences in Victoria and those in Kowloon and elsewhere is evidently wise, but we rather fancy that the licence holders of Kowloon, even if they do pay a quarter less than the fees obtaining in Hongkong will not reap much benefit from the innovation. The Kowloon Hotel or the Bellevue Hotel for example are not likely to be assessed much under £10,000, so that instead of paying £2,400 per annum, they will be mulcted in anything up to £6,000 or more. If they can afford to meet any such demand we shall be glad to hear it, but time will tell and we fear adversely. As for adjunct licences they should be done away with altogether, for they are nothing more or less than an inducement to the holders to evade the law and surreptitiously benefit at the expense of their neighbours. It must not be understood that we are against the scheme as a scheme. We agree that during a period of financial stringency the consumers of intoxicating liquor should be called upon to contribute an extra quota to the revenue of the Colony. Even the consumers themselves are not against the basic idea of the resolution, but they hold with many others that the scheme as it stands is preposterous. The belief that all publicans are rolling in wealth and that consumers of liquor will pay any price rather than miss their daily quantum is as old as the hills, but so far as Hongkong is concerned we have no faith in that assumption. We believe, on the contrary, that by the enactment of such an extortionate schedule the Government is proposing to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. A reasonable measure would probably have a chance of success but in this case the Government have been somewhat hasty in its determination to penalise the liquor trade. We say nothing of the decline in revenue from house property consequent on the disappearance of many of those who now hold licences, because that is too obvious to need discussion. What the Government has aimed at in this resolution is to secure a certain sum (estimated) at the least cost to itself and without involving the inauguration of additional machinery in its collection. That shuts out the proposition to impose an import duty on alcoholic liquors, because that would mean the establishing of a costly preventive service, which is out of the question. The argument that Hongkong would thereby lose its reputation as a free port is not worth consideration, for this is a domestic problem and has nothing to do with inter-port trade. With regard to the handing over of the liquor trade to a Spirit Farm, there is much to command such a scheme. According to His Excellency, the Governor, the objections are: "first, from the gross amount which is collected you have to deduct the farmer's profit. That is to say, you have to place a heavier burden upon the community than is necessary for the sole purpose of revenue, whereas in the scheme proposed in this resolution no extra machinery of any kind is required. In the second place, a Spirit Farm would, I believe, be unpopular still; I think there is much to be said for that form of collection of duties. The farmer's profit, if the farm was combined with the Opium Farm, would not necessarily be large, because the machinery is already to his hand and he would be able to tender high. But there is the practical difficulty that if the farm was given to the successful tenderer for the opium there would be no competition." But when we

### THE CHINESE NAVY.

(18th August.)

In the opinion of the *Full Mall Gazette*, China's navy will not seriously affect the two-Power standard just at present. It is true that, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, there are enthusiasts who want Chinese Dreadnaughts and don't

The Regent has instructed Prince Ching and Tsai Cheuk to consult Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung as to the expediency of the proposed appointment.

#### THE PRESS.

##### CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th August.

Some time ago the Board of Civil Affairs instructed the Police to stop the Press from making reference to the negotiations proceeding with Japan in regard to affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces.

It is now proposed to remove the embargo.

#### CHINA'S FINANCES.

##### A PESSIMISTIC MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th August.

A memorial has been submitted by the Ministry of Finance pointing out that every economy should be practised in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Empire.

The memorial has been shelved.

#### TSINGTAU UNIVERSITY.

##### REGULATIONS APPROVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

The regulations for the Tsingtau University established by the German Government have been submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry has despatched officials to Tsingtau to make inquiries as to the University.

#### SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

##### PROPOSED DENUNCIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

It is proposed by the Censor to present a joint memorial denouncing the Shanghai Taotei; H.E. Tsai Nai-huang.

#### THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

##### OFFICIALS TO REPORT TO THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

The Prince Regent has given instructions that all officials after their audience with His Imperial Highness should proceed to the chambers of the Grand Council and report his instructions so that they might be noted by the Council.

A monthly statement of all such instructions should be submitted to the Regent by the Grand Council.

#### H.E. KAO ERH CHIEN.

##### APPOINTMENT TO THE WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 18th inst. appointing H.E. Kao Erh Chien, first secretary of the Waiwupu.

Before he arrives to take up his new duties, Taotai Kwan will act for him.

#### H.E. KAO ERH CHIEN.

##### GRAND COUNCIL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

Upon his appointment to the Waiwupu, H.E. Kao Erh Chien, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner, wired to Peking for an audience with the Prince Regent.

The Grand Council replied to the effect that there was no necessity for His Excellency to proceed to Peking and directed him to concentrate his energies in the matter of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao and to retain a firm attitude in regard thereto.

#### CHANG CHIEH TUNG.

##### GRAND COUNCILLOR STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

The Prince Regent has directed Prince Ching to call on Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and inquire after His Excellency's health and also to ascertain when he will be able to resume duties as His Im-

perial Highness is desirous of consulting him on the questions of the Antung-Mukden Railway and of the Tungkuanshan Miung Concession.

#### ARMS FACTORY.

##### PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

The Ministry of War has asked for an appropriation of eight million taels to enlarge the arms factory.

#### ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

##### RUMLMED APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

It is rumoured that the Grand Council has agreed to Japan constructing the Antung-Mukden Railway.

Both Japan and China have appointed Special Commissioners to discuss the differences at issue.

#### CHINA'S STATEMENT TO THE POWERS.

In the eleventh month of the 31st year of Kuang Hsu (November 1905), the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries agreed upon the conversion of the Antung-Mukden Railway (Imperial Chinese section), had been appointed by the Central Government to assist in the reorganisation of the Navy.

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

##### PROHIBITED TO FOREIGNERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Waiwupu has issued instructions to all Provinces prohibiting foreigners from running steamers beyond Treaty limits.

#### CHINESE MINISTERS.

##### TO WASHINGTON AND ROME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

H.E. Cheung Yam-tong, Minister designate to Washington, and H.E. Ng Cheung-lin, Minister designate to Rome, have fixed the 30th inst. as the date of their departure for the respective capitals to which they have been accredited.

#### TAOTAI WEI-HAN.

##### APPOINTED ON NAVAL BOARD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

Taotai Wei Han, director-general of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese section), has been appointed by the Central Government to assist in the reorganisation of the Navy.

#### STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

##### MINISTER APPOINTED CHIEF DIRECTOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Ministry of Education has appointed Cheung Yam-tong, Minister to the United States, chief director of the Chinese students in America and Chung Man-yu, assistant director.

#### ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

##### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

It is reported that Na-Tung has been in conference with the Japanese Minister on the Antung-Mukden Railway affair and there is every hope of the matter being amicably settled.

#### ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

##### ADVOCATED BY KIUKIANG CHINESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th August,

3 p.m.

In consequence of the acquittal of Inspector Mearns, of the British Consulate, on the charge of the alleged manslaughter of a Chinaman at Kinkiang, the Chinese have advocated an anti-British Boycott.

#### NEW CANTON VICEROY.

##### DEPARTURE FROM NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsuan, Vice-regal designate of Canton, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on 22nd inst.

Later.

Viceroy Yuan will leave Shanghai by the C.M.S.N.C. on 28th inst. for Canton.

He will take over the seal of office on the 4th inst.

#### NAVAL REORGANISATION.

##### A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

Shun-Pul-pu is to leave Peking on the 25th inst. on a tour of inspection of the Provinces in connection with the naval reorganisation scheme.

#### KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

##### LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

On the 19th inst. the representatives of China and Japan at Tientsin signed an agreement for a loan for the construction of the Kien-Changchun Railway.

The latest agreement entered into between China and Japan with respect to the Kien-Changchun Railway provides—1. that the Japanese is Chinese Oblig. government shall hold a loan for twenty-five years, during which period the Chinese and Japanese shall be worked by the Chinese and Japanese jointly; 2. that the cost of the railway, which is estimated at £1,200,000, shall be entirely borne out of the Japanese and the Chinese government, computed from the day when the loan is given; 3. that the Chinese and Japanese company shall be responsible for the construction of the Kien-Changchun Railway.

#### THE PRATAS ISLAND.

##### HAULING DOWN OF JAPANESE FLAG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Waiwupu has requested the Japanese Minister to apply for instructions from his Government for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Pratas Island. The Japanese Minister has not yet sent any reply.

#### ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

##### PROSPECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

The Waiwupu is about to come to terms with Japan on the Antung-Mukden Railway differences.

#### INTERPORT POLO.

##### SHANGHAI TEAM.

In preparation for the forthcoming Interport Polo Match, the local team had some good practice on Saturday afternoon when nine chukkas were played, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. The ground was in good condition, the ponies were in good form and the players showed good combination.

The members of the Tsinlung Polo team consisting of Commander Waddington, Lieutenant Melville and Mr. R. H. Eckford, with Lieut. Pfeifer as reserve, arrived here from the north today by the 10th inst. *Takao*, and were received by members of the local Club.

The local team for the Interport match will be chosen this evening after further practice this afternoon. The Interport Match will be held on Wednesday afternoon and promises to be very interesting and should attract a large number of spectators.

Owing to the fact that Hongkong will not be able to take part, as for the past three months they have been unable to practice owing to the ground being closed, the Keswick Challenge trophy has been sent up from the South and will be on exhibition at the Polo ground on the day of the match.

#### ANTI-OPIUM MEASURES.

##### LAXITY IN PEKING.

Peking dispatches state that though the opium prohibition was enforced in Peking with much stringency at the outset, this keenness has since gradually worn off. It is now but a farce. Officials, who were addicted to smoking, after having been passed as cured, have been required to give bonds by sureties for their continued abstinence and to be re-examined after intervals of every three months. This re-examination only lasts for a few hours and may be easily gone through.

Opium-smoking officials have found it useful to band together and become sureties for each other. Thus the bond regulation is easily evaded. Smoking still openly goes on in their homes, and numerous secret dens and dens exist to accommodate smokers of the lower classes.

Abuse is also practised on the regulation requiring smokers to be licensed, as a number of smokers would join together to pay poor workers to take out licences enabling them to buy large quantities of the drug every day, ostensibly for their own consumption, but sufficing in reality for those who pay them for this illegal behaviour. In connection with this state of affairs much "squeezing" by yamen runners is being committed.—*N. G. D. News.*

#### A TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

##### DECISION AGAINST A FOREIGN FIRM IN JAPAN.

The Patent Bureau has decided in favour of the petitioner in a petition filed by Mr. H. K. Shiro, of Tokyo, against the China Export, Import, and Bank Company, a German firm, No. 75, Kyō-machi, Kobe, for a declaration of the invalidity of a trade-mark, No. 28,093 registered by the respondent firm.

According to the decision in this case, of the Patent Bureau published in the *Official Gazette* of the 10th instant, the petitioner maintained that the trade-mark filed by the foreign firm in question consisted of the English words "Original Express" used on sewing machines and that as these words were habitually used among sewing machine dealers in their trade they could not be registered. That they were so used was evident from the fact that the large number of catalogues of sewing machines issued by makers in Europe and America contained, almost without exception, the words "Original Express" or "Express" referring to the machines, and also that the German Patent Bureau refused the registration of the word in question as a trade-mark, interpreting it as a common name of goods among sewing machine dealers. It therefore fell under the purview of No. 6 of Article 2 of the Trade-mark Law, which says that words indicating merely the common names of goods cannot be registered. The petitioner further maintained that sewing machines marked "Original Express" were imported into Japan from Europe and America before the trade-mark in question had been registered in Japan, and that even machines made in Japan were marked with the same words. These facts were generally known by sewing-machine dealers. Even if the word were not habitually used among dealers, it came under the category of No. 5 of Article 2 of the Trade-mark Law which prohibits the registration of articles identical with or similar to, or marks used by another before the operation of the law. The respondent had argued that the exhibit put in by him to support his contention comprised catalogues issued by German merchants, and that Germany, the word was used commonly among dealers, but this was not so in other countries of Europe or America. This argument of respondent's could not be accepted. The object of the German sewing machine dealers in marking their machines with the English words "Original Express" was to induce English-speaking countries to adopt their machines. It was indisputable that machines made in Germany bearing this mark were widely distributed in English-speaking countries, and there was no doubt that, if dealers in English-speaking countries did not use the word themselves on their machines, it was now regarded as a word or mark habitually used among sewing machine dealers. Respondent further stated that in refusing the registration of this mark the German Patent Bureau noted that the word "Express" was in common use, but did not say that the words "Original Express" was thus used. But if the word "Express" was in common use, the same word modified by the prefix "Original" must be in common use. Respondent also maintained that the firm of the machine agency produced by Gutheil & Co., of Germany, but exhibited No. 13,00

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Another decided fillip has been given to the Hongkong University scheme by the latest contribution of \$15,000 by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. This handsome gift is characteristic of the traditions of the princely house and should act as an incentive to other British firms to come forward with their subscriptions. There are several prominent European business-houses that have not yet stirred in the matter by way of pecuniary aid, but these will, doubtless, respond to the final call for funds prior to the closing of the subscription list at the end of the current year. There is a possibility that the £10,000 required for the endowment and equipment fund may be realized without a number of firms having subscribed, but this should not act as a deterrent to further subscriptions, which might in all likelihood result in extra Chairs being established. This important fact should not be lost sight of by those who have British prestige at heart.

## DOES ONE EAT BEER?

Some scientific authority has been expatiating on the merits of beer as a nutritive article and claims, not without well-established argument, that when one drinks good beer, one also eats beer. This is indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriac pleasure note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed, if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heart-burning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

## A FORTUNATE BAR.

Who says that our dignified Bar is dry and uninteresting? Cynics are wont to describe the proceedings at our Law Courts with the aid of such terms as "plaites of the Bench," etc., but the presence of large blocks of ice in the Court-room in connection with a local litigation which has been going on now for some time struck the average observer as being distinctly coincident, not to say refreshing, at this time of year, when all and sundry are sighing for a merciful zephyr to cool their burning brow. During the progress of the case, it was found expedient for the Judges to visit the factory, which is responsible for the alleviation of thousands of parched throats and to this suggestion the bewigged exponents of legal intricacies gladly consented. This delightful deviation from the ordinary routine is diversion enough to make their less fortunate colleagues elsewhere engaged in the honourable profession turn green with envy. But then, a strenuous term of service in an enervating climate like that of Hongkong, also has its disadvantages.

## THE HONGKONGITE'S PLAINT.

Propos of this, a remark or two concerning the average Hongkong newspaper reader may not be out of place. People at home are perfectly satisfied with only a few choice specimens of Flawdenism, if such a term may be permitted, in their daily paper and such enterprising accounts as a ramble to an ice factory are as rare as the dodo, but the Hongkong reader, whose power for grumbling as far as this daily paper is concerned seems to be highly developed, dearly loves as a rule to treat harmless persons, who have done them no harm to a long-winded dissertation as to be exact, lines on which the paper should be run. If the finest daily in the world were to be published in the Colony, it is open to doubt whether a single Hongkongite would for one moment admit that it was in any way comparable to a production of Fleet Street. But, as Mrs. Malaprop says, comparisons are "odorous."

## TYphoon Topics.

Somewhat or other, my ideas drift to the subject of typhoons. So far, the Colony has been spared the dreaded annual visitor which brings destruction in its wake, but whether the cyclonic season will end as auspiciously as it has begun is another question. Old China hands tell me that a time there was when the Colony presented a clean sheet as regards to typhoons; but I fancy this was an exception which proved the rule. Dear me, the strain of my reflections will lead guileless folk to the conclusion that I am a confirmed pessimist and that I am trying to force the unwelcome visitor upon them. Nothing is further from the truth. But it might perhaps startle them to know that tourists have been complaining that the Director of the Observatory has been robbing them of an undoubted privilege, and many have been the walls of disappointment that have gone up. However, this is by the way, and the fact remains that old residents hold the opinion that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof and are thankful to Providence that thus far the undesirable visitor has preferred to exclude Hongkong from its itinerary. May the Colony's good fortune continue.

## JUPITER PLUVIUS.

Typhoon talk naturally leads to a discussion of the Colony's rainfall. Jupiter Pluvius has been extremely attentive of late and during the past few days the torrential downpours have been responsible for the chagrin of many an enthusiastic bathing party. But the plethora of rain-laden clouds has had this advantage—it has only one should forgive the officious Clerk of the Weather. The violent thunderstorms that have accompanied the heavy downpours have not been particularly conducive of composure on the part of nervous people, who are strongly of opinion that the thunder-storm is a greater evil than the rain itself. Really, some people are never satisfied.

## CASUAL CRITIC.

WOMEN ATTACKED BY A BEAR.

ADVENTURE IN GIFU PREFECTURE.

Two women and a young girl who were wandering about near a wood in Ono district, Gifu prefecture, on the 27th ultimo, were suddenly pounced upon by a bear, said to be about seven feet in length, which rushed out of the wood at their approach. With a shriek they attempted to escape, but the bear reached the elder of the women, knocked her down, and bit her. Meanwhile the other two ran off, but the young girl floundered into a muddy pond close by. Hearing the noise the bear left its prey and made for the pond. However, the girl, managed to clamber out on the other side covered with mud. By this time the cries of the women had attracted some villagers, upon seeing whom the bear disappeared into the wood. The injured woman was carried into the village, where it was found that her wound was of serious nature and might prove fatal. At latest advices, the villagers, who were greatly alarmed to learn that a bear was in the vicinity, were and say on to form a cordon round the wood, and were trying to wait for the animal, armed with farm implements and various nondescript weapons.

There are some sequestered spots in the mountains of Gifu prefecture, but the existence of a bear seems rather doubtful. Bears, moreover, will seldom attack human beings at a time when the vegetarian fare on which they live can be obtained in large quantity. Possibly the women were attacked by a wild dog—*dogo* Gifu.

## COMPANY PROMOTION IN HONGKONG.

## LETTER IN THE "FINANCIAL TIMES."

The following letter is reproduced from the *Financial Times*:

Sir,—As you are aware, the Hongkong Company Ordinances were framed to afford facilities for the registration and working of companies wishing to trade under the limited liability laws. As a general rule these Ordinances follow the English Company Act, but owing to lack of supervision on the part of the Hongkong Government various abuses have crept in, and unscrupulous persons have not been slow to take advantage of the loose administration of the Ordinances, especially when these companies operate outside actual British territory. Companies registered in Hongkong, but working in China, can be brought under the jurisdiction of the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, but the Court has no jurisdiction whatever over persons of other nationalities who may commit all sorts of offences against the Hongkong Ordinances without being brought to book.

These are indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriac pleasure note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed,

if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heart-burning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

No doubt the question is a difficult one, and one can understand the reluctance of the Hongkong Government to take action, but what is to be said of the authorities who openly permit the Company Act to be broken?

We have here a Crown Advocate, who, in a sense, occupies the place of the public prosecutor at home. The English Company laws do not permit of a company involving public subscriptions until it has registered at Somerset House its memorandum and articles of association and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of the prospectus. Practically the same regulations are in force in Hongkong, but in a prospectus, published here to-day, public subscriptions were being invited for a company before it had been registered. The promoters are prominent British subjects and no action whatever is being taken. Is it to be wondered at that foreigners defy the Hongkong Ordinances when British subjects of standing do so? In this case the company will be registered only if the flotation is successful.

In addressing this letter to you I do so in the hope that the publicity accorded to it in your widely-read paper will induce the authorities to put a stop to a state of affairs which is fast degenerating into a scandal.

I am, etc.

A BRITISH MANUFACTURER.

Shanghai, June 19.

## BLACKHEAD'S HILL LIGHT.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a group of flanking red light with a white sector showing between S. 81° W. and S. 80° W. on a red brick tower on the summit of Blackhead's Hill (Chinsului Point) has been exhibited since the 1st August.

It shows a group of three flashes of one second duration, each flash with an interval of one second, followed by a period of five seconds darkness.

Since the same date a fixed red automatic light has been exhibited from the buoy marking the Cuck Rock, situated 42 cables N. 75° E. from the above Light.

## KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 27th July, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), E. Ecwick, W. Kruse, Lim Nee Kar, Mencarini, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Mr. Lim Nee Kar was introduced and took his seat as Chinese member of the Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

After discussion, it was decided to fix the period of notice to be given either by the Council or the Secretary, to terminate the latter's agreement with the Council, at six months.

The secretary reported that inquiries had been made concerning (1) small-pox on the Island, and (2) disease amongst the cattle, with the result that there was found to be no foundation for such rumours, which, as regards the cattle, might have originated in the fact that a farmer had been prosecuted and convicted for selling a cow for consumption unfit for human food, the purchaser—who afterwards sold the animal in Amoy—being also proceeded against and fined.

A communication was read from the Haifangtong requesting the Council to order the Kulangsu Sampans to register their sampans in the Haifangtong's yamen, and to carry special license boards issued by that official.

It was decided to inform the Haifangtong that the Council could not comply with his request, as the Council considered that, as the Kulangsu sampans already carried license boards, with the number plainly marked in both Chinese and Foreign characters, such boards were ample for purposes of identification, whether on the Kulangsu or the Amoy side, and that no good purpose would be served by compelling these sampans to carry two license boards.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have been complimented by the builders for most gratifying terms on account of the very prompt and able manner in which the work was carried out by them, the contract time allowance for completion having been fixed at 56 days.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 20, Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he will say who was the consulting engineer on whose advice the changes of the Kowloon Railway were adopted which are alleged to account in part for the increased cost of construction; was it through the Crown Agents that advice was obtained; was the estimated cost of the changes tested by the public tenders; whether he is aware that the purposes of the line are commercial; and whether any competent person has estimated that the line can when working ever repay the principal or any interest on the money spent upon its construction?

Colonel Seely: The railway is being constructed throughout in accordance with the advice of the consulting engineers, Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners. It is the custom for correspondence between the Colonial Office and the consulting engineers to pass through the Crown Agents. As this line was being constructed on the departmental system, it was obviously out of the question to invite tenders in respect of part of it; the line is being made in the interests of the trade of Hongkong, and it is confidently expected that either directly or indirectly through the increase of trade with the interior of China, the Colony will be amply repaid for the money expended on construction.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

Replying to Mr. Hawke Wilson Mr. Winston Churchill said that the number of Chinese seamen of all ratings who were engaged through the mercantile marine office at Poplar during the quarter ended June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909, was 1,112 and 1,493 respectively. In order to avoid misapprehension he should like to add that the figures for Poplar were quite exceptional. Taking the figures of the engagement of Chinese seamen at the principal ports of the United Kingdom for the first six months of the present year, and comparing them with those for the first six months of last year, it appeared that there was practically an increase, the total being 2,173 compared with 2,122.

SINERIAN POSTAL ROUTE TO CHINA.

Mr. Holt asked the Postmaster-General if his predecessor had been called to the statement of the Acting Consul-General at Tientsin contained in Consular Report No. 475, Annual Series, that letters addressed via Siberia reach Tientsin in a little more, than half the time taken by letters posted in the United Kingdom without specific direction as to route; and if this is correct, whether he will assist British trade by forwarding by the quickest route all letters not specifically addressed?

The Postmaster-General: I am aware that the time of transit to Tientsin by way of Siberia is about half as long as by other routes. The question of making greater use of the Siberian route for letters is engaging my attention.

I am, etc.

A BRITISH MANUFACTURER.

Shanghai, June 19.

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## UNDER DUTCH RULE.

## PROSPECTS OF THE MALAYA IN SUMATRA.

The *Locomotif*, a newspaper published at Samarang, draws a comparison between Dutch and British administrative methods, as seen in the F. M. and Sumatra, respectively.

It is the F. M. that the Chinese have been able to rule with an iron hand.

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## THE RETRENCHMENT SCHEME

## PROPOSED ABOLITION OF POST OF ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following minute is by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department:—  
His Excellency has instructed me to ascertain whether the members of the Board concur with me in stating that only two Medical Officers of Health are now required and not three. I proposed to refer the matter to members in connection with the Retrenchment Committee's proposal; as the matter is urgent, however, I should like to bring it forward at the next meeting in the form of a resolution: "That the Board recommends that there should in future be one Assistant Medical Officer of Health only and that the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health be abolished as soon as convenient, and that arrangements be made with the Medical Department for the loan of a medical officer during the absence on leave, etc., of either the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to discharge the duties of a sanitary advisor to the Board and the Department."

Mr. Ho Kom Tong minuted:—I think one A.M.O.H. is quite enough.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—With the large amount of mortuary work to be done by A. M. O. H. it is doubtful if the proposed retrenchment is advisable.

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams:—I think that this is a wise and suitable retrenchment and I don't agree with the minute of Mr. Shelton Hooper that the amount of work in the mortuary is likely to give any serious trouble.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I agree with Dr. Fitzwilliams.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin:—This cannot be considered satisfactorily without full discussion in Committee as to present duties of the A. M. O. H. and some explanation of the reasons why the post can be now abolished.

Director of Public Works:—I think, too, some explanation and discussion is necessary.

## TERRIBLE SEA TRAGEDY.

## MOTHER MURDERS CHILDREN.

Marooned on Middleton Reef for more than a month, the captain's wife killing with her own hand her two children and throwing their bodies overboard to keep the starving sailors from killing and eating her offspring, the death of the mother the following day and the rescue of the five remaining sailors the day after by an English tramp steamer, is the story of hardship and suffering brought to Manila by Captain Schuldt, of the German freighter *Somberg*, which arrived yesterday, reports the *Manila Times* of 7th instant.

The *Somberg* came direct from Sydney to Manila, and the vessel bearing the rescued sailors arrived there the day before the sailing of Captain Schuldt for this port.

From Captain Schuldt's story, of the tragedy it appears that a Norwegian bark, of which he did not remember the name, went ashore in a blow on Middleton Reef about 200 miles northeast of Sydney, and the skipper and some of the sailors were washed overboard almost as soon as the vessel struck. The reef is one of the most dangerous in that part of the world and many vessels have come to an untimely end on her rock.

For more than four weeks these shipwrecked sailors, the skipper's wife and four children, were marooned on the island, help coming once when an English ship came in sight and the officers took photographs of the stranded bark, but thought her to be abandoned and sailed away again. This occurred two weeks before the final rescue of the remaining members of the crew, and as the half-starved men and the woman saw their hope of rescue fade from sight over the horizon, their plight was indeed pitiful.

Another vessel was stranded on the reef a short time before the striking of the Norwegian bark, and some of the sailors went over to this vessel to get provisions if there were any on board. Returning they encountered heavy seas and before getting back to their starting point 17 of them were drowned.

Soon after the drowning of these sailors two of the children died from exhaustion. There were but five remaining sailors, the wife of the captain and two children at this time, emaciated and dying of hunger and thirst. On the small island where they were wrecked there was no vegetation and no fresh water. They were all half-starved from starvation and lack of water, their condition made worse by drinking sea water which was the only liquid they could get.

Murmurs began among the sailors to kill the two remaining children for food, but the mother overheard the threats and that night her own hand killed her babies and threw them weighted bodies into the sea in order that they might not be used for food by the demented men.

The following day the mother herself died from exhaustion and the nervous shock from the murder committed less than twenty-four hours before. Within a day from the time she died hope again flickered in the breasts of the ship-wrecked sailors as they saw smoke on the horizon of the tropical sea.

The smoke grew steadily more distinct, and within a few hours an English steamer lay off from the wreck and took the five remaining men on board and steamed away from Sydney.

Upon their arrival at that port they could give only disconnected reports of their experience, as every man in the crowd was more or less demented from the long period of suffering, and from hoping against hope for rescue. They were well taken care of on the ship that took them off, and upon arrival at Sydney were given hospital treatment, for their condition was nearly hopeless, on account of lack of nourishment and water for so long a period.

## SALE OF THE "HYGRIA."

## LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Government relative to the use of Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and the sale of the hospital bulk *Hygria*, was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting last Tuesday afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

28th July, 1900.

Sir, I am directed to state for the information of the Sanitary Board, that, upon the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, supported by Dr. Stedman, His Excellency the Governor has decided to effect a retrenchment in the Colonial expenditure by using the Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and by selling the hospital bulk *Hygria*. His Excellency has also decided at the request of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital that leave should be given to the Chinese community to use their Infectious Disease Hospital at Kennedy Town for the treatment of small-pox, and the necessity of the construction of a new small-pox hospital, under the auspices of the Tung Wah Hospital, has thus been obviated.—I am, etc.

A. M. THOMSON,

Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Sanitary Board.

COMPANY PROMOTION  
IN HONGKONG.

## OPINIONS IN SHANGHAI.

The following letter on the above subject appear in the *N. C. D. News*:—

Sir,—In your comments under the above heading in to-day's issue of your paper you state, "The specific instance to which the writer alludes . . . is not a violation of the Hongkong Ordinances nor would it be a violation of the English Company Acts." This would undoubtedly be so according to the Companies Act of 1900, but there can be no doubt whatever that, in the instance referred to, there would have been a violation of the existing Acts. One of the weak points of the Act of 1900 was that relating to the issue of prospectuses, and this weakness was so apparent that drastic amendments were inserted in the Act of 1900 and 1902. As it now stands, the English Companies Act states, *inter alia*:

"Sec. 80, ss. 2.—A copy of every such prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been filed for registration."

ss. 5.—"If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereto being so filed, the company and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed."

3. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and name.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, August 11, 1900.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. P. King is a little too positive in stating that it is illegal by English law to issue the prospectus of a company before the company has been incorporated. Section 80 of the Consolidated Act of 1900 clearly contemplates the possibility of a prospectus being issued prior to incorporation as it commences as follows:—

"Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or in relation to any intended company shall be dated, etc."

It is clearly illegal by English law to issue a prospectus before the same has been filed for registration, but it is apparently legal and practicable to file such prospectus for registration before filing the memo and articles for registration. Your correspondent appears to have been confused between the regulations providing for the filing of a prospectus for registration and the regulations providing for the filing of the memorandum and articles for registration, which are two quite different things.

It would naturally be expected that a company established outside the United Kingdom should have to comply with the same conditions as a company established in the United Kingdom. There is, however, nothing in the Act of 1900 to this effect, although there are provisions specifically relating to companies established outside the United Kingdom. Section 274, subsection 4, merely provides that "every company to which this section applies, and which uses the word 'Limited' as a part of its name, shall have every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the United Kingdom state the country in which the company is incorporated,"—I am, etc.

H. P. KING.

NEW SURVEYS.

Many surveys of considerable extent were undertaken last year for the purpose of defining the boundaries of lots or preparing sale or lease plans. The most extensive works of this nature were the surveys of 30 Squatter Villages which took more than one surveyor's time for the whole year, the completion of the survey of Deep Bay, which occupied a surveyor over three months, and a survey of the whole of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's property at Quarry Bay which, taking the combined time of surveyors engaged, occupied over six months' time of one surveyor. In addition to these, a certain amount of triangulation work to form the foundation of a trigonometrical survey of Hongkong and Kowloon was carried out, and extensive surveys were made of the southeastern portion of Kowloon Peninsula in connection with railway work and of several blocks of land held by the Military Authorities for the purpose of determining boundaries and areas. A survey was also prepared of the Naval properties in the vicinity of Macdonald Road, (re-named Canton Road), Kowloon, for the issue of leases.

Seeing that such extensive surveys have had to be undertaken, it was decided that in future uniform scales of 50 feet to an inch (1/600) and 2 feet to an inch (1/2400) should be adopted for the maps of the whole Colony thus getting rid of difficulties hitherto experienced owing to the variety of scales in use. The whole of Hongkong, Kowloon Peninsula and New Kowloon has been divided into Ordnance Sheets and the survey of Kowloon is being pushed on with a view of replacing the existing map which is on the (1/2500) scale.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE  
COMPANY.

## THE HONGKONG CONCERN.

The subscription list opened on July 13 and closed on July 16, for an issue by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, of £50,000, four per cent, redeemable debenture stock at 86 per cent, ranking pari passu with £150,000 similar stock already issued, and constituting the balance of an authorised amount of £300,000. The stock is repayable at par on July 1, 1915, but may be redeemed after July 1, 1910, in whole or in part, on six calendar months' notice. The stock is secured by a trust deed operating as a first floating charge upon the whole undertaking and assets of the company, both present and future. The prospectus states that the company provides telephonic communication in Madras, Singapore, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Mauritius, and exercises a controlling influence in the following companies:—The Telephone Company of Egypt, working in the whole of Egypt; the Bengal Telephone Company, working in Calcutta; the Bombay Telephone Company, working in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Karachi; and the China and Japan Telephones and Electric Company, working in Hongkong and Kowloon. The shares thus held, with debentures in the Bengal Telephone Company and the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, were valued in the balance sheet for 1900 at £16,703, while the company's freehold premises in Singapore, Rangoon, and Moulmein were valued at over

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

## AMENDMENT OF FORM OF GRANT.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* are printed certain amending conditions to the form of grant of the Hongkong Opium Farm. They relate to searches for illicit opium and were accepted by the Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current Farm. The amendment of conditions to be fulfilled by the grantee are as follows:—

After clause (5) insert the following:—

"(5)—(a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium."

After clause (6) insert the following:—

"(6)—(a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever, a house or floor of a house shall be in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and name.

3. Not more than five excise officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such excise officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

## THE CENTRAL MARKET.

## PROPOSED INNOVATION.

The following application received by the Sanitary Board for a "killing" room in the Central Market to be used as a fruit stall was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 12th February, 1900.

Sir,—There are at present two vacant places in the Central Market formerly used for slaughtering poultry, but are now abolished which would be very suitable for the stalls where ladies could come right in and choose whatever they wanted instead of standing outside on the pavement while a lot of coolies stand at them. I know many ladies and gentlemen would like to taste the fruits but there being no respectable place in the market where one could do so.

Should I be able to obtain the above-mentioned stall, I shall have them nicely fixed up with a few chairs, where customers could sit and wait while their vegetables or fruits are being weighed.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd) CHAS. HENRY KIM.

S. T. DUNN, Esq.,  
Sup't, E. and F. Department.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, wrote as follows:—These rooms have been practically unoccupied since the new killing rooms were erected at the end of the market. They are only used at festival times and they are not crowded. I have already suggested in my reports on markets that one of them might be closed. I think it might be a good thing to let this as a stall for three years at the average rent of the other fruit stalls and at the end of that time its value would be better known. There are not too many fruit stalls.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong minuted:—I think the C.V.S.'s recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—Have there not been some other applications to rent this killing room for a fruit or vegetable stall before?

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin:—The poultry dealers who were turned out have first claim.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—I agree with the C.V.S. It is very dark and not particularly well ventilated. If they are to be used as stores, it is possible some structural alterations should be made.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Was this room not required by the poultry dealers for storing purposes, and did they not offer to pay for the use of it?

## CHINSEB RAILWAYS.

## ALLEGED GERMAN INTRIGUES.

The following is the original text of the telegram sent to *The Times* by its Peking Correspondent, to which Renter referred in a telegram of July 25:—

Peking, July 25.—The telegram of President Taft to the Prince Regent, emphasizing in friendly but unmistakable terms American rights in the Canton-Hankow Szechuan Railway loan, has stirred the Chinese. Following upon its reception the Regent, for the first time, summoned the whole of the Waiwupu to audience, and showed considerable anxiety; for, if this policy of drift continues, he realizes that he may receive other and less friendly warings direct from other rulers.

Prince Ching, the President of the Waiwupu, whose neglect of his high duties does China much disservice, has been awakened, and on Tuesday was present at the Waiwupu to discuss affairs with Sir J. N. Jordan, the British Minister, for the first time since the latter's arrival here three years ago. Sir J. N. Jordan gravely warned him of the danger that China was running by her failure to enforce the orders of the Central Government upon the provinces.

The President's telegram is directly due to the intrigues of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, which will be discussed later.

The Chinese are very much annoyed by the fact that the German Ambassador has been received at the Waiwupu by the Regent, and that he has been received at the Waiwupu by the Regent.

For the relief of this embarrassing situation nothing is better calculated for the banks, than the *Asahi*, to do this is evidently

to increase the interest on fixed deposits, and to decrease the interest on current deposits.

Interest on current deposits is 1 per cent, and on fixed deposits 5 per cent, so the difference between the two rates of interest may be imagined.

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## TROUBLE ON THE "ASHTABULA."

CHIEF OFFICER GIVEN FORTY-TWO DAYS.

In the Marine Court, on the 18th inst., before Lt. G. W. Beckwith, R.M., Acting Harbour Master, Captain George Harding, Master of the British ls. *Ashtabula*, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, proceeded against Charles Stancliffe, Second Officer of his ship, for continued wilful disobedience to the lawful commands of the Master, on the 11th and 12th instant at Shanghai.

The master of the *Ashtabula* stated that his ship was in Yokohama and, on the 20th ult., the Second Officer (defendant) was allowed shore leave. He came to Wright's Hotel at about 11 p.m., hopelessly drunk and fell out of his rickshaw. He was taken in for the night but made himself a nuisance, going into various bed-rooms and using filthy language. He was still drunk next morning and witness ordered him on board his ship at once. He took no notice but stayed in the Bar. Witness went on board his ship at 6 p.m., the next day and found the Second Officer away from his place of duty. He turned to next morning. Witness then caulked him but did not let him in as this was his first offence. On the 11th inst., witness went ashore at Shanghai, the ship being alongside the wharf and left the Second Officer in charge of the ship. She was loading tea and was working at night. Witness returned to the ship at about 10.30 p.m., accompanied by his wife and a lady passenger. He found the Second Officer very drunk and using filthy language. About mid-night, witness went on deck to see how things were going. He found the Second Officer with his head down a sky-light, fastening a hand-lamp on a lady who was sleeping below. It is soon as he saw witness, he cleared forward. Witness then closed the sky-light and warned the Chief Officer that the Second Mate was drunk. At 5 a.m., next morning, witness went down into the saloon and found a lady passenger very much frightened, having been constantly annoyed during the night by the Second Officer, who went into her room twice. He further annoyed her by flashing an electric torch through the port-hole of her cabin and using filthy language. At 7 a.m., witness sent the Chief Officer for the defendant. The Chief Officer returned and informed witness that the Second Officer was too drunk to get him awake. Witness then went into his room and got him out. He then logged defendant and suspended him from duty, pending the ship's arrival at Hongkong. As he considered him a danger to the safe navigation of the ship, witness took the precaution of reporting the master to the Harbour Master on arrival.

The Chief Officer stated that on the 11th inst., the ship being alongside the wharf, he was relieved by the Second Officer at 6 p.m., for night duty. At about 11 p.m., the master returned with his wife and a lady passenger, during which time, he saw the Second Officer and considered him fit for duty. He was sent for by the master about 8 a.m., the next morning to bring the Second Officer to him but could not get the latter up. Witness was in the saloon when the log was read over to the Second Officer. He considered him at the time stupidly drunk and unfit for duty.

A lady passenger who was travelling on the *Ashtabula* at the time of the incident stated that she joined the ship at Shanghai at about 11 p.m. on the 11th inst. She saw the Second Officer, who was in a drunken state and who used filthy language. At about midnight, witness retired to his cabin. The Second Officer came into her cabin but seeing her awake went into the saloon. Witness put the light out and locked her door. Defendant tried the door, but finding it closed, he went to the sky-light and kept flashing a light into her cabin. Witness was in such a frightened condition throughout the night, that she dressed and sat up.

Defendant denied that on the night of the 20th ult., he was drunk in Yokohama. He went to Wright's Hotel but did not see the master on that night. He saw him next day at noon and asked him for money to go on board. He was perfectly sober all the time he was ashore. He went on board at about 5 p.m. An hour later he was on duty but as there was nothing to do, he went and lay down. He was never warned by the master. On the 11th inst., he was on duty from 6 p.m. and was sober. Defendant denied all the statements made by the lady passenger and the master as to his being a "nuisance" and annoying the passengers.

Other evidence was also taken.

Sentence of 42 days' imprisonment without hard-labour was passed, the Harbour Master at the same time characterising the Second Officer's conduct as disgraceful.

## FRACAS ON A STEAMER.

## CHINESE CARGO COOLIES ATTACK THE PASSENGERS.

There was a serious affray on the N. D. L. steamer *Loo Sok* at 9.30 a.m., yesterday, reports the *Straits Times* of 13th inst., when the cargo coolies went ashore after the steamer had dropped her anchor in the roads. She had brought over three hundred passengers from Swatow and was just out of quarantine. The cargo coolies were very anxious to start work and found themselves much impeded by the passengers who were not in a very great hurry to go ashore, and also by their luggage, which littered the deck. It was an easy step from harsh words to blows, and soon the cargo coolies were attacking the passengers right and left. One passenger, named Lee Oh Tew, who was on the lower deck, had a jar thrown on him from above, with the result that his skull was fractured. Police was summoned from the shore and mingled in the fight, assisted by the ship's officers. European constable, No. 6 narrowly escaped serious injury, a stalwart coolie throwing a heavy box at him from the deck above, which he avoided by jumping aside just as it fell. The ship's officers scattered the coolies right and left and the police made seven arrests. The injured man was removed to the hospital where his deposition was taken, as he is in a critical state. The accused were brought before the third magistrate, this morning, as a charge of affray. The first accused was also charged with causing grievous hurt to the injured man, but this charge will not be heard at present, but will await the result of the man's injuries.

Second officer Walisch gave a graphic description of the fight and the further hearing of the case was postponed.

On the 12th inst., before Mr. F. W. Hadley, vice-consul, acting judicially, Mr. F. H. Brooks made an application on behalf of Chas. A. Engelbracht, who was committed for trial before the U. S. Court for China on a charge of embezzlement, for reduction of bail, which was fixed the previous day at \$4,000 (gold), reports the *Shanghai Times*. The petition stated that defendant would have considerable difficulty in raising a bond of \$4,000 gold and praying that, in view of the fact that the U. S. Court for China would not hold a session until October, the amount of the bail should be substantially reduced. After due consideration his Honour decided that half the sum of \$1,000 gold would be sufficient, and made an order accordingly. The *Shanghai Times* says that the bail was subsequently executed.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

## DISAPPOINTMENT IN LONDON.

The London managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have received a telegram from their office at Hongkong that, subject to audit, the directors intend recommending the payment of a dividend of 1/2 per share, free of income tax, for the half-year to June 30, 1900, adding \$750,000 to the silver reserve fund, and carrying forward to the next half-year \$2,000,000. The reserve funds after this addition will stand as follows:—Sterling reserve fund, £1,000,000, at 21, equal \$1,000,000; silver reserve fund, \$15,000,000; total, \$10,000,000. The dividend is at the same rate as a year ago, when \$600,000 was added to silver reserve and \$250,000 written off premises account, and the same sum, as now, carried forward. The proposed distribution and allocation may, therefore, be said to be the same as last year. The declaration seems to have caused disappointment in several quarters which had looked for a larger distribution. The dividend was retained at the same rate as last year was looked on unfavourably, and the quotation for shares has receded. It is not easy for outsiders to pronounce judgment, but the policy of building up strong reserves and consolidating the splendid position attained would seem to be dictated by prudent counsels.—*L. & C. Express.*

## S.S. "HOI MING."

## EXPECTED TO RESUME RUN IN TWO DAYS.

On the 18th inst., the West River steamer *Hoi Ming* (Captain Evans) which was beached on Lin Tiu Island early on Friday morning last, owing to the uncoupling of her tail shaft, will be ready to resume her regular trip to Kowloon and back in a day or so. As we have already said the *Hoi Ming* was beached, but not long afterwards, after she had been pumped out, she came to Hongkong and was beached at Mongkok, where the repairs were attended to. It was expected that the vessel would continue her usual run to-night, but as certain special alterations have to be made it will not be for at least two days before the *Hoi Ming* gets under way.

## JAPANESE SUGAR EXCISE LAW.

## MOVEMENT FOR AMENDMENT.

The leading Japanese sugar-interests are organising a movement for the amendment of the Sugar Excise Law, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It is pointed out that before the special war tax was raised in January, 1900, the sugar excise was Y1 on the first quality, Y1.60 on the second, Y2.20 on the third, and Y2.80 on the fourth, the difference in the rate of tax on each quality being uniformly 60 sen. This arrangement was considered fair. Since the special war-tax was raised, the tax has been gradually increased, and now the rate stands at Y3 on first quality, Y5.50 on second, Y8.50 on third, and Y10 on fourth, the differences in the rate on each quality ranging from Y1.60 to Y3. The difference between the rates on crude and refined sugar, which was formerly not more than 60 sen, is now Y3 and the demand for refined sugar has begun to decline. The sugar producers in Japan—Proper—and Formosa—have therefore agreed to organise a movement for an amendment of the Sugar Excise Law as the first step towards an improvement in the sugar market, it being evident that high taxation is damaging the trade.

A meeting was held a few days ago, at which there were present Mr. Fujiyama, president of the Dai-Nippon Sugar Company, Mr. Fujita, president of the Formosas Sugar Company, Mr. Kusakami, president of the Ensuiko Sugar Company (of Formosa), and Messrs. Masuda and Abe, of the Yokohama Sugar Company. In discussing the question, we learn from the *Asahi* that opinions were divided between the refiners and the producers of crude sugar. The former recommended that the rate on the second quality be Y5.50; that on the third Y6, and that on the fourth Y7 in order to diminish the temptation of producers of crude sugar to pass third quality for second, while the producers while desirous of lowering the rate on refined sugar (fourth quality) and of benefiting themselves indirectly by the consequent increased demand, opposed the lowering of the rate on the third quality for the reasons above-stated. The result of the conference will be laid before the Finance Department shortly.

A MARKET OFFENCE.

SAI-WAN-HO MARKET AS A SLEEPING PLACE.

Last Tuesday, in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hartland, three coolies were charged with trespassing in the Sai-wan-ho Market, at Shau-ki-wan, on Monday. Inspector Collett, who prosecuted, said that the men were found asleep on empty stalls. They could not enter the market at night because it was closed, but they passed their time there during the day, and when they were not sleeping they were smoking and expectorating about the place. They had access in the avenue at the rear of the market, but would not go there. His Worship considered the offence a serious one. It was the first case of its kind and he imposed a fine of \$5—each—the option being a month's hard labour each. The fine was paid.

BAD FISH.

## SHOPKEEPER FINED ON TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

A Chinaman doing business at 81, Bonham Strand, was charged in the Police Court, last Wednesday, with having in his possession five cases and two baskets of fish, which was unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the defence, informed the Court that the fish was not for sale. His client was selling the stuff to be bad, but as he had discovered the fish to be bad he kept the stuff in his house until the owner arrived in the Colony to turn it over to him.

Dr. Clark said that the defendant should have reported the matter to a Sanitary Inspector, who would have had the stuff destroyed.

The Magistrate (Mr. Wood) was of opinion that a technical offence had been committed, and imposed a fine of \$5.

On the 12th inst., before Mr. F. W. Hadley, vice-consul, acting judicially, Mr. F. H. Brooks made an application on behalf of Chas. A. Engelbracht, who was committed for trial before the U. S. Court for China on a charge of embezzlement, for reduction of bail, which was fixed the previous day at \$4,000 (gold), reports the *Shanghai Times*. The petition stated that defendant would have considerable difficulty in raising a bond of \$4,000 gold and praying that, in view of the fact that the U. S. Court for China would not hold a session until October, the amount of the bail should be substantially reduced. After due consideration his Honour decided that half the sum of \$1,000 gold would be sufficient. The *Shanghai Times* says that the bail was subsequently executed.

## SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

## THE RESULT OF PROTECTION.

Japan has been spending a large amount of money for the last ten years on the encouragement of her shipping trade, and it is interesting to inquire into the result obtained by this system of liberal subsidies. As is well known, the principal routes on which a large subsidy is paid are the European, the Hongkong-Seattle, the Hongkong-San Francisco, and the Australian lines. Since 1900 Japan has been giving an annual subsidy of \$2,073,000 to the first-named line, which employed 12 steamers of 6,000 tons each; \$164,000 to the Hongkong-Seattle line, on which three ships of a similar tonnage are used; and \$10,000 to the Hongkong-San Francisco line, with three steamers. Not all the necessary materials for arriving at the actual results of the business on these lines are obtainable, remarks the *Tokyo Asahi* ( *Oriental Economic*), but from official returns available as insight may be had into the working of these subsidised routes. The total amount of cargo and the number of passengers carried since the inauguration of the subsidies are shown below:—

EUROPEAN LINE.

Cargo. Passengers.

1899-1900 ..... 154,230 tons 3,788

1900-1901 ..... 129,124 " 6,811

1901-1902 ..... 140,891 " 7,494

1902-1903 ..... 145,164 " 8,381

1903-1904 ..... 211,802 " 3,744

1904-1905 ..... 81,102 " 2,554

1905-1906 ..... 125,507 " 9,481

1906-1907 ..... 125,507 " 10,577

HONGKONG-SEATTLE LINE.

Cargo. Passengers.

1901-1902 ..... 80,41 tons 3,380

1902-1903 ..... 104,852 " 8,679

1903-1904 ..... 94,593 " 4,288

1904-1905 ..... 98,063 " 2,619

1905-1906 ..... 122,450 " 4,519

1906-1907 ..... 181,575 " 10,577

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Cargo. Passengers.

1899-1900 ..... 67,819 tons 10,136

1900-1901 ..... 65,038 " 11,509

1901-1902 ..... 91,486 " 15,404

1902-1903 ..... 90,570 " 12,584

1903-1904 ..... 14,690 " 1,662

1904-1905 ..... 9,574 " 1,558

1905-1906 ..... 60,003 " 13,539

1906-1907 ..... 75,333 " 11,220

APART from the first year in which these lines were inaugurated, and from 1903 to 1906, when the trade was affected by the war and its aftermath, the trade on these lines was carried on smoothly, during the remaining four years. None of these lines, however, show any marked increase in the amount of cargo carried at the end of the period dealt with over that carried at the time the services were started, and although some increase is noticeable in the number of passengers it is comparatively insignificant. It would be interesting to know whether the ships on the European and Hongkong-Seattle lines are carrying full cargo on each voyage, and, if so, what necessity there is for subsidising these lines by the annual expenditure of a large amount of money. The following tables showing the tonnage of the principal cargo imported into and exported from Japan through these lines and that which is distributed abroad will give a clearer insight into the situation:—

EUROPEAN LINE.

Imports to Europe. Distributed Percentage from Japan abroad. Japan cargo.

Tons. Tons.

1899-1900 ..... 81,341 50,321 64.7

1900-1901 ..... 124,770 57,711 63.1

1901-1902 ..... 116,733 63,168 64.8

1902-1903 ..... 127,139 55,711 59.9

1903-1904 ..... 10,442 10,216 61.5

1904-1905 ..... 68,817 32,243 68.0

1905-1906 ..... 130,916 71,389 69.0

HONGKONG-SEATTLE LINE.

Tons. Tons.

1901-1902 ..... 39,410 8,951 81.4

1902-1903 ..... 52,836 17,297 76.4

1903-1904 ..... 35,365 6,392 84.6

1904-1905 ..... 34,478 2,031 94.4

1905-1906 ..... 38,326 20,259 78.8

1906-1907 ..... 48,449 22,236 70.9

HONGKONG-SEATTLE LINE.

Tons. Tons.

1901-1902 ..... 39,410 8,951 81.4

1902-1903 ..... 54,836 17,297 76.4

1903-1904 ..... 35,365 6,392 84.6

1904-1905 ..... 34,478 2,031 94.4

## The "Fatshan" Affair.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

STRUCTURES ON THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Canton, 13th August, 1909.

Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

Sir,—As this case is again being commented upon in all the daily papers, I hope you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to briefly recapitulate the entire affair, as well as what had transpired at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and lastly what followed thereafter.

It will be remembered that, in November last, a Chinese passenger travelling on the steamer *Fatshan*, from Hongkong to Canton, died. It is alleged, as a result of having been violently kicked by a watchman or ticket collector, and Mr. Fox, British Consul-General, held an inquiry at the British Consulate in the presence of the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Moraes, Mr. Sit Wing Nin the Viceroy's Foreign Deputy, the "Nam Ho" Magistrate, the Manager of B. & S., owners of *Fatshan*, Dr. Davenport, who held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and others. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the British Consul-General said:—"No definite charge has been framed against the watchman Noronha of having caused the death of that Chinese passenger; the Viceroy's letter simply states that a Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan* had been murdered by a foreigner, no further details are given. However, as I learned from other sources that the watchman Noronha was accused of having done this thing, and as he voluntarily came to this Consulate and offered himself for investigation into the truth of the allegations against him, I decided to hold the inquiry. As Noronha is a Portuguese subject he should be tried by his own Consul, but in consultation with my Portuguese colleague, Mr. Moraes, I decided that, in view of the fact that the alleged criminal offence had been committed on board a British steamer by a person on that steamer's articles, and in view of the popular excitement prevailing in regard to this case, it would be expedited that I should first hold a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of that Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan*. This I have done in as public and thorough a manner as possible. A deputy from the Viceroy has been present at the hearing, taking notes and cross-examining the witness; the public, including members of the Chinese press, have been allowed to be present. I have come to the conclusion, after carefully considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, that there is not sufficient evidence to justify me in handing over the accused to his Consul on a charge of having caused the death of that passenger. Dr. Davenport's evidence, given in the clearest and most explicit manner, goes to show that the deceased died a natural death. Under these circumstances the accused, as far as this Court is concerned, is discharged."Immediately thereafter the Chinese Press published hostile articles concerning the case, insisting that another trial should be held, and the Viceroy lost no time in asking the British Consul to hold a new trial, which Mr. Fox, is refusing, said that only the Portuguese Consul could do it, if he finds it convenient and justifiable. A few days later Mr. Moraes received a formal despatch on the subject from the Viceroy to which he courteously replied that he would gladly accede to the Viceroy's request provided the conditions, as required by law, are strictly observed; that it is necessary to produce fresh evidence or reliable witnesses, that in the event of their accusation being proved false they shall be punished according to law, that the investigation shall be held in the presence of a Deputy appointed by the Viceroy, and no other official or public shall be permitted to witness this preliminary investigation according to Treaty stipulations. This investigation must in no way be carried on in public according to the laws of all the civilized nations, unless at the said investigation *prima facie* case is made out against the accused, who then will have to stand his trial in open Court. The Viceroy refused to accept these conditions, but insisted on a trial instead, and the Consul-General for Portugal replied that only under these conditions he could legally hold the investigation without infringing the law or offending his British colleague, and since then the matter remained in *status quo* by tacit consent.Having placed all the facts of the case before the public may I ask what has the "Self-Government Society" to do in this matter? The Viceroy was represented at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and was perfectly aware that Mr. Fox, who conducted the inquiry, after impartially and fairly considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, including the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who appeared to all intents and purposes to have been especially prepared for that particular occasion, acquitted the falsely accused watchman. The presiding Consul remarked at the said inquiry, in the presence of His Excellency's representative, that he was aware that the accused had already been prejudiced by some of the local Chinese papers and that such a practice was decidedly unfair, and addressing the Chinese reporters, who were in the Court, the Consul said, "I have been shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper *K'wuk Si Po* issued yesterday (previous) morning in which the depositions of the Chinese witnesses examined yesterday are printed almost word for word in an article entitled, 'The Murder of a Chinese passenger by a foreigner on the *Fatshan*'. This article, published before the inquiry had taken place, had the effect not only of prejudicing public opinion against the accused, but of rendering the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution untrustworthy, and of little value. To publish the depositions of the witnesses while a judicial inquiry or trial is pending is entirely contrary to Western ideas, and it will be my duty to bring the conduct of the said editor to the notice of the Viceroy with the request that he will take such steps as he may deem advisable to punish the editor of the paper for this unwarranted publication.unable to discover any pretext whereby they can reasonably interfere, having failed in all their previous attempts, this so-called self-government society now alleges that the Portuguese representative had offended them in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy. After holding several meetings the members of that self-styled body decided to address a communication to the Portuguese Consul demanding an explanation. To this the Consul could not justify do otherwise than ignore it *in toto*, as the high authorities at Peking have more than once, at the request of the Foreign Minister, commanded the local Viceroy to have this Society, composed entirely of irresponsible men, suppressed without further delay. For their unlawful existence the Viceroy should be held personally responsible, as well as for the publication of the official despatch which is a privileged communication and for publication, that gave rise to the Society's unjustifiable action against the Consul. Are the local Government officials not sufficiently strong protectors of the inhabitants of South China? Are they not

trustworthy servants of the Imperial Government? Why then will His Excellency Chang, this so-called self-government society to usurp the legal rights from the Government officials? His Excellency cannot plead ignorance of the very grave injustice he had done to all his subordinates by allowing this self-styled society to interfere and dictate in official matters, knowing full well that the said society has not been and can never be legally recognised by its Imperial master—the Government of Peking.

Before concluding, allow me to command the action of that generous firm, B. &amp; S., who very liberally donated to the widow of the deceased passenger the handsome sum of \$5,000, transferring or removing the old skipper, promising better treatment "in future" to all Chinese passengers and dismissing the poor watchman (as reported) although he was found innocent at an inquiry held by a British Consul acting as an impartial Judge in a British Consular Court.

Thanking you for the valuable space—Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

ANTUNG IN 1908.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. Lewis S. Paden, acting Commissioner of Customs at Antung, writes under date 14th January:—

The octopus of the commercial depression which has been wrapping its tentacles around the ports of North China during 1908 seems to have taken less than its average toll of the life blood of trade from this port, although the physical potentialities of the twelvemonth have really been much retarded by the economic touch. The life of this valley still derives so much more of its strength from the soil than from the operations of the counting-room and the shipping office that it is not so readily affected by commercial disturbances as that of some of the older ports. The dealers report that their year had differed but little from last season; yet they complain bitterly against the ill fortune attendant upon the curtailment of the producers' purchasing power brought about by the abnormally low prices of

reduced demand at a time when almost unprecedentedly cheap silver should have created a healthy foreign market and good silver value for exports. However, outward appearances have afforded no indication of unquestioned prosperity. During 1907 and 1908 the Chinese town seemed veritably to have been rebuilt, so many have been the additions of more substantial shops and offices. Also in the section between the Chinese and the Japanese Settlement a regular system of broad streets has been laid out, some of which connect by bridges and cuttings through the Japanese dike with the main roads of the Settlement. Timber continues to be the chief lever operating to raise Antung to a more important place in the business world; still even in the wood trade there have been many losses associated with the general list of moderate profits reported for the season. The year has witnessed the inauguration of the Chino-Japanese Yalu Timber Company, the establishment of which was first provided for by Article X of the Komura Agreement signed at Peking on the 22nd December, 1905, and later made the subject of a more definite compact when the Yalu Forestry Agreement was concluded at Peking on the 14th May, 1908. In pursuance of its terms the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners signed at Moukden on the 11th September the detailed working regulations of the company, which, in turn, fixed upon the 25th September as the inaugural day for this international enterprise. It will be remembered that these two conventions provide for a joint stock company with a capital of \$3,000,000 to be advanced in equal parts by the Powers, with a chief director in the person of the Taipan Tao, the ranking local Chinese official; with two managing directors appointed by the two Governments; and with offices at Antung and at such places along the Yalu River as may be required. The company is to carry on its operations in a strip of territory 60 li wide along that part of the Yalu between Macerhsan and what is known as the Twenty-fourth Valley, near the head waters of stream, and is to act also as the selling agent for all timber felled by Chinese either in this region or in the Hsun River Valley. With the opening of the company's office on the 25th September the already much chequered career of the Yalu timber trade entered upon a new stage of its existence, over which heads are shaken when predictions are made. During the past two seasons the Japanese Timber Bureau has forced the raftsmen to surrender to it one-quarter of all the logs floated at prices which were fixed by its own officers and which averaged from one-fourth to one-half of those current on the open market. Since September this "levy" has been discontinued, and the company has begun buying up the local stock still in the raftsmen's hands at a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. on the market price, so that the raftsmen finds his lot very similar to what it has been since 1905. Still it is felt that the future of the industry, especially if it is pursued by a carefully administered plan of *reboisement*, such as was proposed by the Japanese representatives during the negotiations about the formation of the company, must be a prosperous one, continuing to contribute to the port's steady growth. But without question that feature of Antung's commercial horoscope which readmost is the prediction of growing importance to follow upon the conversion of the light railway to Moukden into a standard gauge road and the construction of the bridge across the Yalu, which will link up the Korean system with the iron roads of Asia and Europe. The Japanese officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company state that the \$2,000,000 recently floated in London will be immediately devoted to this reconstruction work and that the final surveys for the new roadbed are already being made. The general plan sanctioned provides for a northern terminal at Sukiakut, the station on the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, 101 miles south of Moukden, which also serves as the junction with the line to the Fushun mines. This will give the road a total length of 170 instead of its present 188 miles, and will also save the expense of another bridge across the Hsun River. It is likewise proposed, in order to cater to passenger traffic, to retain as much of the scenic beauty of the present line as engineering considerations will permit. The railway officials say that active work will be started in the early spring and that the remodelled line should be completed in three years, that is, during the spring of 1912. From the Korean Railway officials emanates a simultaneous report with reference to the proposed bridge, to the effect that operations thereon will be begun after the summer rainy season has passed, and that the bridge should stand complete by the time the new Antung-Moukden rails are laid. These constructive works will probably mean much to the business life of the Japanese Settlement, which has been so markedly unsatisfactory during the past two years. Capital has been very tight this season among the smaller merchants, while many losses have fallen upon the *taikoo* being contracted for by a local mill at Tsing, 23.00 per picul.

The No. 1 market is keeping in the same unusually active state for the time of the year, which leads to the suspicion that some of the buyers must be in anticipation of orders, as chances are not over good. Both the imported and local spinners have enjoyed a considerable amount of attention at ascertaining prices. The native raw staple is in very low supply, but we understand some forward buying has already commenced, a fair quantity of Ningpo being contracted for by a local mill at Tsing, 23.00 per picul.

No specific transactions are mentioned from first hands, but we understand there is a little doing in a retail sort of way, at rather more satisfactory prices for standard Manchester makes. Clearances are only moderate, being somewhat accelerated by the shipment of 1,000 to 1,200 packages of old purchases for Korea, telegrams from the Country to cut off shipments coming too late to keep back a fair proportion of the above quantity. American makes are decidedly quiet, the market not being assisted by the weak action of one or two native dealers. A resale of Pepperell Drills at Tsing is reported and some Clifton 5.25 yard lengths at 15. 4.47. Buyers are offering a little firmer prices for light cloths and red and yellow at previous prices.

## FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WEICHOW.

OVER SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th August.

On the morning of the 11th instant, a launch named *Wo On*, while leaving Weichow with a number of passengers on board bound for Ho Yuen, capsized near a place called Sun Ak Tsai, about three miles distant from Weichow, owing to a strong current which was running at the time. The passengers, numbering about a hundred, were thrown overboard, and cries of "Save life" rent the air. Unfortunately, no assistance was forthcoming at the time owing to the deserted state of the place. A number of those who were precipitated into the water and were able to swim either made their way to the river bank or caught hold of some drifting flotsams and thus gained a place of safety. These were only about twenty-five in number, while the rest, who were unable to swim, were drowned. It was not until late in the afternoon that the Weichow Chamber of Commerce received information of the catastrophe and once sent out a number of men to the scene, who picked up sixteen corpses. A large number of bodies remain to be recovered. A launch has been chartered to cruise about in the river with a view to recovering the dead bodies of the unfortunate victims.

## DEATH OF MR. WARFORD LOCK.

## LATE MANAGER OF RAUB GOLD MINE.

We (*Singapore Free Press*) regret to see the announcement in the Ceylon papers of the death of Mr. Charles G. Warford Lock, which took place at Bandarawela, Ceylon, on July 30th. Mr. Lock was lately in the Straits and was not then very well. He went to Ceylon and there underwent an operation in May, from the effects of which he never recovered.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The funeral took place at Nuwara Eliya on Aug. 1st, and many friends whom Mr. Lock had made during his comparatively short stay there followed his remains to the grave. Mr. Lock first came to the Straits in June, 1902, to become manager of Raub Gold Mine, a position which he held for about four years, leaving the company in 1906. Thereafter he was in the Peninsula as a mining engineer and expert, and we believe reported on Sempan Mine, among others. He stayed in Singapore for some time, and his wife came out here in April, 1907. His age must have been close on sixty.

Mr. Warford Lock's qualifications were F. G. S., M.I.M.M., and he had been engaged professionally in Iceland, Austria, British Columbia, and New South Wales. He was a great writer and some of his books are "The Home of the Heddas," "Practical Gold Mining," "Gold Mining," "The Miner's Pocket Book" and "Mining in the Malay Peninsula," the last named being issued only a few years ago.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

There is no very striking evidence of any improvement in our market, but there is certainly a better feeling, with more hope for things to come. As usual in the very hot weather a good many of the dealers are absenting themselves, and no one expects the market to take a real turn before the beginning of next month. The long spell of dry weather has at last broken, but the Country could do with a lot more rain, still it is some relief to the anxiety that was prevailing in this and the neighbouring provinces. In the North, Manchuria more especially, floods have been very prevalent and a good deal of damage done in parts, which may account for the apathetic state of the markets there. The water in the Yangtze has abated and the four of floods is at an end for the present. The Hangchow market is better in consequence and fresh buying orders are coming down, especially for yarn, which in spite of the high prices is still holding its own against the woven article.

The state of uncertainty, not to say unrest that this country has drifted into again, through the old habit of procrastination, of which she is suffering recrudescence, is very dissipating to her well-wishers. The promises of speedy reforms, and greater facilities for commercial pursuits, when the new reign commenced, have all ended in smoke. The old conservative party seem to have the upper hand again in Peking and every thing relating to concessions that Foreigners have obtained and invested money in seem to be the subject for attack, notwithstanding the great benefit the Country at large was likely to reap from them. The patience of Japan has now been played out with regard to the question of her rights in Manchuria, and she has declared her intention of proceeding with the standardisation of the railways she controls without waiting for the assent of China. She has enormous vested interests in the country that cannot be made to pay without further development, and it is just that the old dog-in-the-manger policy of China comes in again, and at a very inopportune moment when it is impossible for her to make any show of resistance and which will give Japan the necessary excuse for strengthening her hold on Manchuria and its commerce, as no assistance can be expected from other countries whose sympathies are all with Japan.

Despite the fact that the Customs officials have been exercising a constant and strict watchfulness over all vessels that were supposed to have on board the prohibited opium, they have been aware that considerable quantities have been secretly imported into the State, says the *Sydney Evening News* of 17th ult. It is recognised by them that there are various ways by which this might be done and that there must always be a mental contest between them and the people who endeavour to get the stuff into the State, in defiance of the law. This contest is made all the more keen when it is known that the habit of opium-smoking continues without cessation.

On Friday afternoon Plain-clothes Sergeant McIntosh and Constable Kelly arrested Customs Officers Frederick William Dowling Dansey and Thomas Edward Love, and a Water Police constable, Sidney Wickham, on a charge of conspiracy.

The police state that they saw Wickham leave the E. and A. Company's steamer *Empress* carrying a bag. When he reached the Customs Office the box was examined by Customs Officer Love, and passed as being all right. Wickham is stated to have the box to a house in Sury Hills, where Sergeant McIntosh and Constable Kelly, who were hiding in the room, arrested him. They afterwards arrested Love and Dansey.

At the Central Police Court, this morning, Wickham, 28, Frederick William Dowling Dansey, 28, Customs officer, and Thomas Edward Love, 30, Customs officer, were charged with having, on July 16, conspired to import opium into New South Wales.

On the application of the police, the defendants were remanded until Friday, July 23. Bail was allowed.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 19th inst.

JOINED.

Mr. J. D. Bush joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,092 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. A. Adams joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,093 and posted to the Infantry Company.

TRANSMIT.

Gunner A. Murdoch transferred from No. Company to the Infantry Company with effect from 1st date.

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SIGNALLING CLASS.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

## HONGKONG DOCKS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—On the eve of the meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., I venture to solicit a space in your valuable paper to give vent to the dissatisfaction of many shareholders on the very poor result of the working for the first half-year of 1909.

Never before, as far as my memory can recollect, has the Company been through such a poor six months and I need hardly say that the profit sum of \$36,833.50 as shown in the balance sheet, after deducting the cost of re-organization, would hardly do credit to some very much smaller concerns, even in these bad times. To arrive at this balance the following abstracts from the balance sheet, will show:

The net profit for the 6 months, \$36,833.50  
Less Liability cost of Reorganization..... 37,776.34  
\$38,833.59

When one considers the substantial position occupied by the D. & C. Company with its huge capital of \$2,000,000, earning only 1 per cent. for six months' working, it is only too clear that there is something radically wrong somewhere with the whole business of the Company, and it is up to the Directors of the Company to make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting, so that shareholders' minds might be eased to a certain extent as to the future prospects of the Company.

As it is at present things certainly look very gloomy for all shareholders, when one considers the very keen competition the Whampoa Dock Company has to face in its rival the Taikuo Dock and also the Northern Dock which recently displayed great keenness in concern recently displayed great as it were, the contractor from Manila for repairing the transport, *Warrs*, and also many other contracts, which could no doubt have been secured by our Dock Company had the management made a determined effort to succeed in the bidding.

From a general point of view, it seems that the Directors are plumping headlong into a scheme of re-organization without knowing to what extent they would benefit by the ultimate result, and as it is at present there is barely anything done yet. The huge sum of \$27,776.34 is put down in the balance sheet as "Cost of Reorganization to 30th June, 1909" and one can hardly denier from the fact that granting the re-organization of the whole concern should prove successful from certain points of view, yet financially there is a widespread belief that it may prove a disastrous failure, and the Directors should have ascertained the views of shareholders and given them careful consideration before going to the unnecessary expense of engaging the services of an expert from Home thereby throwing away the substance for the shadow.

In glancing over the report and balance sheet for the past six months, one can hardly admit that the Company is in the same sound position as it was a few years back. A most important factor for serious consideration is that the amount due to creditors is put down at \$1,041,123.42 whereas in the report for the concluding six months of 1908, it was only \$1,861,057.83 showing an increase of \$89,465.9. Instead of this item showing a decrease, it is continually rising and it would be most interesting for all concerned to know when the Directors will be able to liquidate some of this huge loan.

In thanking you for the use of your space I can only add, in conclusion, that the Directors owe a duty to the shareholders in giving them a very clear explanation at Monday's meeting and I sincerely trust they will be able to give satisfactory assurances of the Company's future prospects.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, 26th August.

## ALLEGED PIRACY.

## SEVEN SUSPECTS ARR. STED.

In the Police Court, last Wednesday, seven Chinese were charged before Mr. J. P. Wood (second police magistrate) with pirating the *Sun Fuk Hop* junk some time in July last.

The suspects were arrested by Detective-Inspector Hanson, and were remanded in police custody for a week, when the trial will begin.

The *Sun Fuk Hop* junk left Hongkong waters on the morning of the 18th July bound for Sul Tung, or the West River. No sooner had she entered the river than she was attacked by pirates, who compelled the crew to lower her sails, and then took off the junk and her cargo, which was valued at \$15,000. The original crew were landed on a near-by island, and the pirates sailed away with the junk and cargo.

As already stated seven men have been arrested on the charge of piracy, and pleading not guilty, they were remanded.

## SUPPOSED ROBBER ON TRIAL.

A man named Leong Teun, giving his address as 12, Centre Street, has been arrested in connection with a robbery which was committed a few days ago at 149, Hollywood Road. In this case the suspect was alleged to have entered the cubicle occupied by a woman, and, after blinding her with black pepper, removed from her hair four gold ornaments, valued at \$50. As he was leaving the house the alarm was raised, and she was apprehended. He was charged in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, and the case was further adjourned.

## CHINESE RIGHTS.

## UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Mr. Spencer, the Chairman of the Sydney Furiture Trade's Board, found himself called upon to emphasise the principle that the laws of the British Empire apply not only to one section of the community, but to all under the flag. A request had been made by Mr. D. Levy, M.L.A., on behalf of a number of Chinese furniture traders, that his clients should be given an opportunity of making themselves heard before the board decided the conditions of the award, which would shortly have to be made. Mr. Cutler, the employees' representative, warmly resented the appearance of Chinese in the matter, and characterised them as "aliens and undesirables." Mr. Levy considered that, inasmuch as any award would affect the Chinese, it was only right that they should be heard. If they committed a breach of the law they would be held responsible. Therefore he was of opinion that they should be considered along with the other employees of labour when an award was being made. Mr. Spencer thought so, too, and intimated that after the conference which was about to take place between the parties to the dispute, Mr. Levy might place before the board such evidence as he considered to call in the interests of those whom he represented.

## THE ICE CASE.

## EXAMINATION OF MR. ARNDT CONTINUED:

The action brought by the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, against Messrs. Arnold, Karsberg and Company, to recover the sum of \$100,000 for alleged breach of warranty, was continued last Monday before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. G. Gibbons).

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, were for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

The net profit for the 6 months, \$76,993.

Less Liability cost of Reorganization..... 37,776.34

\$38,833.59

When one considers the substantial position occupied by the D. & C. Company with its huge capital of \$2,000,000, earning only 1 per cent. for six months' working, it is only too clear that there is something radically wrong somewhere with the whole business of the Company, and it is up to the Directors of the Company to make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting, so that shareholders' minds might be eased to a certain extent as to the future prospects of the Company.

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INTERESTED.

Hongkong, 26th August.

## BOATING MORTALITY.

## FRENCH SEAMAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

A Frenchman—a member of the crew of the French mail steamer *Ernest Simon*—lost his life in the harbour last Monday. The deceased, whose name was R. de Messima, accompanied by a few others, launched one of the ship's boats and went across to Lai-chi-kok for the purpose of getting some sand. On their return to the ship, the boat sprung a leak, and within a few minutes became water-logged. The crew took to the water and started out to swim back to land, which was not so very far away. This the deceased could not do. He became exhausted and sank after a few strokes, before anything could be done by his companions to save him. The rest of the crew reached the shore and returned to Kowloon in sampans, where they communicated with the Water Police. The body of the deceased has not yet been recovered.

## THE CHINESE PRESS LAWS.

## TRANSLATED BY CHANG NIEH-YUN.

The following is a translation of the Chinese Press Laws, drawn up by the Office for the Study of Constitutional Politics and sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

Article 1.—Any person establishing a newspaper office for the publication of a newspaper should make an application to the local authorities, twenty days before its publication, setting forth the following particulars:—1. The name of the newspaper. 2. Its rules and regulations. 3. The address, name and part, career of the publishers, editors and printers. 4. Names and whereabouts of the publishing

and printing departments.

Article 2.—Any person becoming a publisher, editor, or printer must fulfil these important conditions:—1. He must be a Chinese of above twenty years of age. 2. He must be free from mental diseases. 3. He must never have been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishments.

Article 3.—A person may act in the capacity of both publisher and editor, but a printer may not act as publisher or editor.

Article 4.—A publisher on presenting his application to the local authorities should accompany it with a deposit of guarantee money on the following scale:

For four or more issues a month \$500.  
For three or less issues..... \$350.

All papers publishing only educational or art regulations, illustrations, price reports or other compilations shall be exempted from paying guarantee money. All papers published in the colloquial language, for the enlightenment of the people, or being approved by the authorities in whose opinion, a deposit of guarantee money is unnecessary, shall be likewise exempted.

Article 5.—Should any alterations be made in the particulars mentioned in Article 1 after the publication of a paper, a fresh application shall have to be made within twenty days of making such alterations. In the case of a change of publishers, the paper shall, before a report of such a change is made, be published in the name of the party acting *pro tem*.

Article 6.—Every issue of the paper shall bear the names and addresses of the publishers, editors and printers.

Article 7.—All papers issued daily should submit their copy before 12 p.m. the day prior to the Police Authorities having jurisdiction over the place or to the local Authorities, who will at all times exercise scrutiny over them according to law. All monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly and weekly papers or those issued every other day or once in ten days must do likewise before 12 noon the previous day.

Article 8.—If a paper has made an inaccurate statement, any letter of correction or request for correction from the party in question or concerned should be inserted in the next issue. Should such correction exceed the original statement by more than twice the length, a charge is allowed to be made at the rate of ordinary advertisements. If such letters or corrections are couched in unlawful terms or are anonymous they need not be inserted.

Article 9.—When an inaccurate statement has been excerpted from another paper which is seen to insert a correction or letter of contradiction, such correction or letter should be inserted free in the next issue of the paper.

Article 10.—All legal proceedings at which an audience is excluded shall not be published.

Article 11.—All preliminary trials which have not been decided shall not be published.

Article 12.—All diplomatic, army or naval matters, publication of which has been forbidden by the respective Government Departments shall not be published.

Article 13.—All edicts and memorials which have not been published by the Grand Secretariat or in the government gazettes shall not be published.

Article 14.—Newspapers shall not publish the following matter:—Statements libelling the Court and the Imperial Household, statements confusing and subverting the institutions of the Government, destroying public peace, striking at the dignity of the Emperor, or at the expense of the public.

Article 15.—Any paper may insert "Right of reproduction reserved" to any article or statement original to them. Other newspapers may not then copy or extract the same.

Article 16.—Any serial publication in a newspaper, which after a time may be made up into a book, shall enjoy the protection of copyright.

Article 17.—If any newspaper published abroad contravenes any article of these laws as to entail prohibition of publication, their circulation in China shall be prohibited and the Customs authorities shall prohibit their entry into the country. Any smuggled entry will be destroyed by the Authorities.

Article 18.—The following laws shall not apply to any offence against these laws: that of reducing the punishment when the offender voluntarily reports and confesses his offence, that of increasing the punishment on a person, offence, and that of a person charged with several offences at the same time, being punished for only the most serious of them.

Article 19.—The limit of time in which a violation of these laws may be prosecuted shall be six months.

## SUPPLEMENTARY.

Article 20.—These Laws shall be enforced in the different provinces two months after receipt there of the dispatch announcing Imperial sanction thereto.

Article 21.—All newspapers published before these laws come into force shall accordingly apply for registration within three months after, and they must accordingly deposit the necessary guarantee money.

Article 22.—After these laws shall have come into force all provisional regulations previously established for newspaper offices shall be abrogated.—N. C. D. News.

proved at a hearing on the aggravated party preferring a charge the publisher and the editor concerned shall be fined from \$10 to \$200.

Article 25.—With reference to any violation of Article 15, in addition to being punished in accordance with the two preceding articles, the aggravated party shall be entitled to indemnification according to the gravity of the circumstances, from the publishers and the editor against damages he may have suffered.

Article 27.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13 or 14 the last matter named in Article 14, the publication of the offending paper may be temporarily suspended.

Article 28.—Temporary suspension of publication is limited to 7 days for daily newspapers. For other newspapers of 4 issues, and for those of 3 issues or less a month, the suspension shall be for three issues.

Article 29.—For any violation of the 1st, and 3rd matters specified in Article 14, publication of the offending paper shall be permanently prohibited.

Article 30.—Any violation of Article 12 which causes any trouble shall be dealt with as coming under the preceding Article.

Article 31.—If a newspaper after making an application for registration delays its publication or if the publication suspends its issue for over two months without announcing any reason for doing so, it shall be deemed to have ceased publication of its own accord.

Article 32.—All dues imposed on any newspaper for violation of these laws and legal expenses in connection therewith may be taken out of the guarantee money deposited if such is not paid within 10 days. If this be insufficient, the balance will be pressed for. On this the party concerned shall be required to make up the amount of the guarantee money to its original sum.

Article 33.—If the publication of a newspaper is prohibited or its publication ceases the party concerned shall be responsible for the same.

Article 34.—Any person becoming a publisher, editor, or printer must fulfil these important conditions:—1. He must be a Chinese of above twenty years of age. 2. He must be free from mental diseases. 3. He must never have been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishments.

Article 35.—A person may act in the capacity of both publisher and editor, but a printer may not act as publisher or editor.

Article 36.—With the exception of the parties mentioned, in particular 3rd of Article 1 and those stated in the two preceding Articles all others financing newspaper office or are employed therein shall not be responsible for state-ments of the paper.

Article 37.—All newspapers registered under these laws and recognized by the local authorities shall enjoy the privileges of reduced rates of telegram charges and postage and also the use of the post and the telegraphs. All newspapers not so registered and recognized shall not be allowed to be forwarded by the post, or any steamer or railway train.

Article 38.—A newspaper may insert "Right of reproduction reserved" to any article or statement original to them. Other newspapers may not then copy or extract the same.

Article 39.—Any serial publication in a newspaper, which after a time may be made up into a book, shall enjoy the protection of copyright.

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Article 45.—After these laws shall have come into force all provisional regulations previously established for newspaper offices shall be abrogated.—N. C. D. News.

## PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION.

## A TOKYO DISPATCH STATES THAT THE JAPANESE CONSUL AT CANTON AND THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION ARE PUSHING ON THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

The Chinese Commissioner raises no objection against the value of the business of Mr. Nishizawa on the island as assessed by him, but if this is to be paid he demands that the phosphates carried away by Mr. Nishizawa from the island be

of that equality of commercial opportunity in the Orient which it is the aim of American diplomacy to maintain. It has been abundantly proved that the United States has no aggressive designs upon Chinese territory, but it looks an equal chance to do business there, and, as things have been going for some time, it has looked as though these were in danger of being lost.

The trouble which was encountered by the American financiers who sought to obtain a share in the Hankow-Szechuan Railroad loan, and which has not yet been settled, shows that the way of some European nations seeking trade with the Chinese is peculiar. Secretary Knox has taken a strong stand in this matter, and it is probable that the three international money groups which had planned to divide the \$20,000,000 loan will be forced to recognize the rights of the United States.

Another danger which confronts American trade in China, and which Minister Crane will undoubtedly keep an eye on, is the special position in Manchuria which Japan and Russia have acquired. These two nations, between them, though not jointly, own the lines of railroad by which Manchuria is traversed, and this ownership has given them certain privileges which they have become accustomed to exploit without too nice a regard for the feelings of other nations.

In Harbin, it will be recalled, Russia recently undertook to assert a power of control which compromised the existence of Chinese sovereignty. Protest by the Americans Consul led to a revision of the situation, yet even now it is understood that within the railroad zone Russian traders enjoy special advantages which negate the theory of an open door.

Probably the prestige of the American Government in China owes something to the fact that in our dealings heretofore we have not been embarrassed by the presence in any considerable numbers of American traders in that country. Just now, however, we are out for business—or, at any rate, ought to be, and we have as rivals powers which have got into the habit of considering the United States as a sort of philanthropic party when anything is about in the Orient.

With the State Department now insisting on our rights, and a shrewd business man going to Peking, it is not improbable that the matter may assume a new aspect.

#### HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

##### HONGKONG BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. has contributed \$50,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

##### FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following are further Chinese subscriptions to the endowment and equipment fund of the Hongkong University:—

Already acknowledged... \$101,200

Ho Lai-nam... 1,000

Hung Kwan-sam... 1,000

Lum Yee-ka... 1,000

Chan Kit-shan... 500

Lei Shik-pang... 500

Po Yick (contractor)... 500

Yu Yuk-chi... 500

H. E. Young Shu... 500

Chan Chai-pam... 300

She Tat-choy... 250

Wo Eat Opium Shop... 200

Chan Chik-man... 200

Ho Cheong-wo... 200

Tung Kee... 200

Kwok Li-woon... 200

Kwong Hop-loong (shipbuilders)... 200

Wat Yat-po... 200

Nam Tal-hop... 200

Tung Tai... 200

Tau Wan Yat-po... 200

Man Ju-wing... 200

Hing Tai-Hong... 200

Yee Mel Company... 200

Kung Hing Company... 200

Shan Shing... 200

Yee Hing... 200

Kwong Mau Loong... 200

Wing Lun... 200

Seng On Company... 200

Sin Sin Chee... 200

Total... \$211,250

##### CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS TWO LAKHS.

In our issue of yesterday we printed a further list of donations collected by the Chinese sub-committee for the endowment and equipment funds of the proposed Hongkong University. That list included a sum of some \$50,000 received from the Chinese residing in Saigon and aggregated over \$20,000. In the course of yesterday the energetic members of the Chinese sub-committee have succeeded in canvassing for another \$5,000 from the local native community. Added to some other small individual subscriptions that have been promised, we understand that only about \$6,000 more will be required so as to bring up the local Chinese subscriptions to a round two lakhs of dollars. That was the amount which was calculated upon as collectable from our Chinese fellow-citizens in Hongkong when the scheme was first launched, so that not only have they fully realized the most sanguine anticipations formed of their co-operation in making the project an accomplished fact, but there is every indication that by the end of the year when the subscription lists will be closed the Chinese share of the endowment fund will leave a fair margin in excess of the amount reckoned upon as their quota towards the carrying out of a scheme which they stand to benefit by more than any other section of the community.

#### CANTON DAY BY DAY:

##### THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th August.

The Canton authorities have been receipt of a telegram from the Canton Viceroy-designate, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, informing them that His Excellency has fixed the 15th day of the 7th moon (the 30th instant) on which to assume charge of the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces. The new Viceroy has left Shantung (or Shanghai), where he will remain for a fortnight or so. H. E. Yuan is expected to arrive at Canton about the 27th or 28th instant. On receipt of a further telegram from Shanghai, the Canton officials will send a deputy to Hongkong to meet H. E. Yuan.

##### HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Yesterday morning two houses in Lo Tik Hong Street in the western suburb suddenly collapsed. Fortunately, no casualties occurred as a result of the accident.

##### A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is now ascertained that as a result of the fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th instant, as reported yesterday, twelve persons have sustained injuries, one being in a very serious condition.

##### EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SHI-MING.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on the 5th instant a shock of earthquake was felt in Shih Ming. The shock was violent and several houses

in the affected locality suffered damages to their roofs and side walls.

##### MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

Telegrams have been dispatched nearly every day to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Kim, by Cantonese residing in various places, requesting him to exert himself to maintain the protest against the Portuguese in connection with the Macao delimitation question and to recover the territories that have been encroached upon by Portugal. Yesterday, H. E. Ko received two telegrams, one from the Chinese residing in Yokohama and the other from Wuhu. A letter was also received from the Chinese in Annam.

##### SHUFFLING OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 11th instant, Taotai Chan Mong Tsang took over the seal of office from Wei Ching Tung, as Acting Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. On the same day Taotai Hon Kwok Kwai also took over the seal of office as Acting Taotai for the Development of Native Industries in Canton.

##### WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chiau left Canton on the 11th instant for the West River for the purpose of inspecting the waterways and to effect necessary reform in the river patrol service.

##### PROPOSED LIKIN STATION.

A site has been selected at Wong Sha, close to the Canton-Hankow Railway station at that place for the erection of a station for the collection of Likin dues on goods carried by the railway.

##### THE LATE EMPEROR.

On the 13th instant, H. E. Yu Him arrived here from Hongkong and called on the Viceroy. Mr. Leung Yung Wu, who was recently detailed to proceed to Canton to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has arrived here and called on the Viceroy to report himself.

##### THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton Viceroy-designate, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, has officially informed the Canton authorities by wire that he arrived at Shanghai on the 13th instant and has applied for ten days' leave of absence from Peking, so that he will not be able to assume charge of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty until about the end of the 7th moon.

18th August.

##### REPATRIATED CHINESE.

This morning, one hundred and fifty-six poor aged people among whom were several invalids, arrived here by the steamer *Kwangtung* from Hongkong. These men are repatriated Chinese from Peru. They were received by the various charitable institutions and will shortly be sent to their respective homes. They are now temporarily accommodated in the Kwong Yau and Kwong Chai charitable institutions.

##### FIRE.

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, fire broke out in Tai Ping-Fon Street, Honan, through the carelessness of kerosene oil, as a result of which eight buildings were destroyed.

##### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Leung Yung Wu, who was recently detailed to proceed to Canton to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has arrived here and called on the Viceroy to report himself.

##### H. E. KO YU HIM IN CANTON.

On the 13th instant, H. E. Yu Him arrived here from Hongkong and called on the Viceroy. H. E. Wu Sung Lum, to discuss certain matters in connection with the Macao delimitation question.

##### WU CHING-TUNG.

The ex-Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, Wei Ching-tung, will leave Canton on the 21st instant for Kwangtung to take up his new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of that province.

19th August.

##### THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

Owing to the large sum claimed by the Japanese settlers on the Pratas Islands as compensation for their evacuation, to which the Canton authorities have objected, the Pratas Islands question has not yet reached a solution. The question will be allowed to stand over pending the arrival of the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsiao.

##### THE KWANGTUNG NAVY.

Admiral Li Chiau, who has been Admiral of the Kwangtung Navy for the last two years, and whose appointment as Admiral has now been confirmed by an Imperial Decree issued a few days ago, proposes to proceed to Peking to have an audience with the Prince Regent, after the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, has arrived at Canton.

##### RUNAWAY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The six prisoners, who escaped from the Suning gao about a month ago, have been recaptured, and have now been brought to Canton to be dealt with by the High Authorities.

##### WEI-CHING-TUNG.

This morning, the ex-Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, Wei Ching Tung, left here by the gunboat *Po Tai* for Kwangtung, to take up his new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of that province.

##### DIVORCE DAMAGES.

20th August.

##### SPECIAL JURY CASE FOR MONDAY.

We are given to understand that the case will be heard by the Chief Justice and a special jury on Monday morning in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Faw Song*, is seeking to obtain damages from John Leman, the architect, for alleged criminal conversation.

##### COMMERCIAL.

14th August.

##### BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor of China (Kuang Hsi). In order to commemorate the occasion Dragon flags were hoisted on the various yamens as well as several prominent buildings. A number of shops were closed for the transaction of business. The native press in this city suspended work and consequently there was no issue of vernacular newspapers to-day.

##### HARBOUR FATALITIES.

Two cases of harbour fatalities have been reported, one taking place on the 11th inst. and the other on the following day. In the first instance a sampan capsized in mid-stream, when two persons were drowned; in the second case a cargo-boat collided with a steam-launch close to the river steamers' wharf as a result of which the goods on board the smaller craft were lost, in addition to one woman being drowned.

##### OFFICIAL'S TRANSFER.

The ex-Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, Wei Ching Tung, handed over charge of his yamen on the 12th instant to Taotai Chao Mong Tsang, and will leave here in the course of a week for Kwangtung to take up his new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of that province.

##### H. E. WEN TSUNG YAO.

Owing to the death of his mother in his native place in Kwangtung, H. E. Wen Tsung Yao, at present Assistant Imperial Resident Minister at Lhasa, recently submitted a memorial to the Imperial Government tendering his resignation from his post in order to enable him to return to Kwangtung to go into mourning. H. E. Wen's resignation has been refused but he has been granted three months' leave of absence.

##### 16th August.

##### THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton authorities have recently been more energetic than ever in the suppression of opium-smoking. The Government Anti-Opium Bureau here has notified the Magistrates of all districts in Kwangtung that they will be held responsible for the closing of all opium dens in the districts under their respective jurisdictions, so that if there are twenty dens or more found remaining open in a district, the name of the magistrate in charge will be placed on the record for neglect of duty; if there are fifty or more, he will be removed from office. A number of detectives has been sent by the Bureau to various districts to make a tour of inspection in this connection.

##### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

With a view to avoiding difficulties arising from the differences at present existing among the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, President of the Company, left here on the 15th instant on the steamer *Choy Samp* for Shanghai, en route to Peking, apparently for the purpose of personally consulting with H. E. Chang Chih Tung on matters relating to the line, and to ask for special instructions in order to smooth over the strained relations among the shareholders.

##### WEST RIVER PATROL.

After having made a tour of inspection of the waterways of the West River, Admiral Li Chiau has left Canton on the 16th instant. Admiral Li has now suggested further necessary reforms in the patrol service in order to check wholesale contraband of rubbers.

##### FATHOMS INUNDATED.

Owing to the heavy downpour of water which has been coming down the West River, the town of Fathoms was inundated knee-deep with water on the 16th instant.

Rubbers.—The Rubber Market has been a little quiet, probably due to a set back in the price of the raw material, but this has now advanced again. Our last quotation of Hard Para is 6/3d per lb. Kualas Lumpur were sold during the early part of the week at 6/2. 13. 6 but at the close there are buyers at 6/2. 10. 6. Anglo Malays are wanted at 5/6 (Straits). Lingga buyers have buyers at 5/1 1s. 6d. and Ledbury's at 5/2 5/-.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/13 15/16d. on demand. The T/T rate

A RUMOUR is current that Yuan Shih-kai will be appointed to office again.

Viceroy Chang Jia-chin took over the seal of his new office in Nanking on the 11th inst.

THE Government proposes to add to the Chinese Press Laws special articles according to favourable treatment to editors.

PRINCE-Tsai Hsin has decided to go abroad in the latter part of September to study the constitution of the navies of foreign countries.

EXPORTS to Hongkong and China from the Straits, last year, reached a value of 121 million dollars, being a fall of 41 millions or 37 per cent.

MESSRS. Lobitz and Co., Renfrew, have received a cable that the hopper barges *Heracles* and <i



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7000

四五初月七年元統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

五拜禮

號十二月八英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000  
Sterling £15,000,000  
Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:  
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J. W. Bandow, Esq. | K. Shallim, Esq.  
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent;  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND \$1,275,000  
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ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per  
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,822  
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,822

HEAD OFFICE:  
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LONDON OFFICE:  
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LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
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ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
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THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, including Money-in-Current-Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1909.

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745  
(about £510,470).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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Kangoo, Samarang, Surabaya, Charibon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota  
Kadja (Acheo), Bandjarmasin.

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Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,  
Saigon, Hulphong, Haon, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
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LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-  
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 1% per annum on daily  
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July 1909.

## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
K. JHE. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
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HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4% p.a.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

TAKKO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H & Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1% per  
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSITS at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

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DUTSCH ASIATISCH BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$1. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

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LIMITED.

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DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
lent on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

[23]

Intimations.

The SAVOY beg to inform  
their Customers and Re-  
sidents that they are dispos-  
ing of their Stock at Cost

Price, owing to their removal  
to new premises. Gentlemen,  
undraware a speciality.

The REGAL SHOES are  
not included, they will be

sold at the usual price, \$10  
per pair.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

[29]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 10. 75.

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DEKKFLINGER" Capt. E. Zacharias	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1909.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## Intimations.

## No. 1 DOCK

Docking Length ..... 515 ft.  
Width of Entrance ... 80 "

Water on Blocks ..... 28 "

## No. 2 DOCK

(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION)  
Docking Length ..... 376 ft.  
Width of Entrance ... 50 "

Water on Blocks ..... 26 "

## No. 3 DOCK

Docking Length ..... 481 ft.  
Width of Entrance ... 63 "

Water on Blocks ..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's Surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Flying Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

## PROGRAMME.

THE following is the Programme of a Concert to be held on the Kowloon Cricket Club Ground TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., commencing at 9 P.M.

## PART I.

- Overture ..... "Tannhauser" ..... Wagoer  
Baud of "The Buffs."
- Tenor Solo ..... "Life the Organist" ..... Gray  
Revd. A. P. Croton.
- Soprano Solo ..... "Awake" ..... Mrs. J. W. Kew.
- Baritone Solo ..... "The Bandolero" ..... Leslie  
Mr. W. S. Hone.
- Soprano Solo ..... "Villa" ..... Lehár  
Miss Parkes.
- Humorous Duet ..... Selected ..... Miss. Worcester & Carroll.
- Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni

## PART 2.

- Nautical Selection ..... "A life on the Ocean wave" Band of the "Buff's."
- Soprano Solo ..... "Il Bacio" ..... Arditi  
Mrs. Bellios.
- Vocal Duet ..... "A Night in Venice" ..... Lucandoni  
Mrs. J. W. Kew and Mr. E. B. Ayris.
- Humorous Song ..... Selected ..... Mr. Worcester.
- Selection, "A Waltz Dream" ..... Strauss

Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

## Intimations.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

THE Scholastic Year will commence on MONDAY, 2nd inst. For particulars as to Board and Tuition apply to—

## THE DIRECTOR.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909.

[597]

## NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UPHOLSTERY WORK for one year from the 1st September, 1909, to H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 23rd August, 1909.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

## H. RISSLAND,

Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909.

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## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

## TIME-TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Saturday, Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.15 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

## JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

[599]

## TYPEWRITERS

## FOR

## HIRE.

## REPAIR

## IS OUR

## SPECIALITY.

## DRAGON CYCLE

## DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

## Entertainment

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

## PROGRAMME.

THE following is the Programme of a Concert to be held on the Kowloon Cricket Club Ground TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., commencing at 9 P.M.

## PART I.

- Overture ..... "Tannhauser" ..... Wagoer  
Baud of "The Buffs."
- Tenor Solo ..... "Life the Organist" ..... Gray  
Revd. A. P. Croton.
- Soprano Solo ..... "Awake" ..... Mrs. J. W. Kew.
- Baritone Solo ..... "The Bandolero" ..... Leslie  
Mr. W. S. Hone.
- Soprano Solo ..... "Villa" ..... Lehár  
Miss Parkes.
- Humorous Duet ..... Selected ..... Miss. Worcester & Carroll.
- Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni

[599]

## Intimation

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910; as set out hereunder.

## REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910-1911 and 1911-1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned, as named in Schedule A) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all, or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenders to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are—  
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUPAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Cagian.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below—

Per tabl.	\$ 2.40
chi.	0.30

## Intimation.

## Powell's

Furnishing  
DepartmentALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.  
(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of household and office furniture.

## HIGH

grade examples of which may now be seen in our showrooms.

Completely finished and artistic bedroom suites, with teakwood bedsteads. "en suite," Dainty Writing

Tables in attractive designs, Curio and Silver Tables, lined with silk and plush, and a host of other articles of a

## CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office

Fittings; and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

## FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, may always be seen and the advantages of our makes explained, by a visit to our showrooms.

OUR  
ILLUSTRATIONS  
OUR  
TIME  
OUR  
EXPERTS  
OUR  
ADVICE  
AT YOUR DISPOSAL

POWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

and  
28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

## Public Companies.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, TOMORROW, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [565]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Acting Secretary,  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 102 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1909, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [590]

## Intimations.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

**Bisquit Dubouche & Co.**

Per Bot.

XXX-Very Old-Fine ..... \$2.50

V.O.C.B: Guaranteed 20 Years

Old ..... 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

## FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [40]

THE DRAPERY  
EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

## ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE  
USEFUL ARTICLES

OR

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS  
and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

## READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season  
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-  
BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,  
FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,  
LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-  
INGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,  
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-  
WEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders,  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [46]

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

## CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [81]

## THE CHINESE PRESS LAWS.

TRANSLATED BY CHANG NIEH-YUN.

The following is a translation of the Chinese Press Laws drawn up by the Office for the Study of Constitutional Politics and sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

Article 1.—Any person establishing a newspaper office for the publication of a newspaper should make an application to the local authorities, twenty days before its publication, setting forth the following particulars:—1. The name of the newspaper. 2. Its rules and regulations. 3. The addresses, names and past careers of the publishers, editors and printers.

4. Names and whereabouts of the publishing and printing departments.

Article 2.—Any person becoming a publisher, editor, or printer must fulfil these important conditions:—1. He must be a Chinese of above twenty years of age. 2. He must be free from mental diseases. 3. He must never have been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishments.

Article 3.—A person may act in the capacity of both publisher and editor, but a printer may not act as publisher or editor.

Article 4.—A publisher so presenting his application to the local Authorities should accompany it with a deposit of guarantee money.

Article 5.—For four or more issues a month \$500,  
" three or less issues ..... \$150.

All papers publishing only educational or art regulations, illustrations, price reports or other compilations shall be exempted from paying guarantee money. All papers published in the colloquial language, for the enlightenment of the people, or being approved by the authorities in whose opinion, a deposit of guarantee money is unnecessary, shall be likewise exempted.

Article 6.—Should any alterations be made in the particulars mentioned in Article 1, after the publication of a paper, a fresh application shall have to be made within twenty days of making such alterations. In the case of a change of publishers, the paper shall, before a report of such a change is made, be published in the name of the party acting *pro tem.*

Article 7.—Every issue of the paper shall bear the names and addresses of the publishers, editors and printers.

Article 8.—All papers issued daily should submit their copy before 12 p.m. the day prior to the Police Authorities having jurisdiction over the place or to the local Authorities, who will at all times exercise scrutiny over them according to law. All monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly and weekly papers or those issued every other day or once in ten days must do likewise before 12 noon the previous day.

Article 9.—If a paper has made an inaccurate statement, any letter of correction or request for correction from the party in question or concerned should be inserted in the next issue. Should such correction exceed the original statement by more than twice the length, a charge is allowed to be made at the rate of ordinary advertisements. If such letters or corrections are couched in unlawful terms or are anonymous, they need not be inserted.

Article 10.—When an inaccurate statement has been excerpted from another paper which is seen to insert a correction or letter of contradiction, such correction or letter should be inserted free in the next issue of the paper.

Article 11.—All legal proceedings, at which an audience is excluded shall not be published.

Article 12.—All preliminary trials which have not been decided shall not be published.

Article 13.—All edicts and memorials which have not been published by the Grand Secretariat or in the government gazettes shall not be published.

Article 14.—Newspapers shall not publish the following matters:—Statements libelling the Court and the Imperial Household; statements confusing and subverting the institutions of the Government, destroying public peace and statements corrupting morality.

Article 15.—Publishers or editors shall not allow themselves to be bribed in order to distort right and wrong in their statements, nor shall they, out of grudge, libel others to the detriment of their reputation.

Article 16.—If a newspaper be issued without making an application in accordance with Art. 1, its publishers shall be fined from \$20 to \$100.

Article 17.—For any violation of Art. 2 or 3, Section 1 of Art. 5, Art. 6 or 7, the publishers shall be fined from \$3 to \$30.

Article 18.—For any misrepresentation made in the application, the publisher shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 19.—If any paper coming under the categories specified at the end of Art. 4 be found to contain matters outside of its scope, the editor shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 20.—For any violation of Art. 8 or 9 and on the "injured" party preferring a complaint which is substantiated on inquiry the editor shall be fined from \$3 to \$30.

Article 21.—For any violation of Articles 10 or 11, the editor shall be fined from \$10 to \$100.

Article 22.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13, or the last matter mentioned in Article 14 the publisher and editor concerned shall be imprisoned for a term extending from 20 days to 6 months or be fined from \$20.00 to \$200.00.

Article 23.—For any violation of the first, second or third matters in Article 14 the publisher, editor, and printers concerned shall be imprisoned for a term of 6 months to 2 years and shall be fined from \$20.00 to \$200.00. In a case where the circumstances are serious they shall be punished according to the Penal Code. In the event of the printers being really unaware of the offending matters inserted in the paper they shall be exempted from punishment.

Article 24.—For committing the first offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being proved at a hearing on the aggrieved party making a complaint, the publishers and the editor guilty thereof shall be fined an amount ten times that of the bribe received in the matter. The party giving the bribe will also be punished in the same manner.

Article 25.—For committing the second offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being proved at a hearing on the aggrieved party preferring a charge the publisher and the editor concerned shall be fined from \$20 to \$200.

Article 26.—With reference to any violation of Article 15, in addition to being punished in accordance with the two preceding articles, the aggrieved party shall be entitled to indemnification according to the gravity of the circumstances, from the publishers and the editor against damages he may have suffered.

Article 27.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13 or the last matter named in Article 14, the publication of the offending paper may be temporarily suspended.

Article 28.—Temporary suspension of publication is limited to 7 days for daily newspapers. For other newspapers of 4 issues, and for those of 3 issues or less a month, the suspension shall be for three issues.

Article 29.—For any violation of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd matter specified in Article 14 publication of the offending paper shall be permanently prohibited.

Article 30.—Any violation of Article 12 which causes any trouble shall be dealt with as coming under the preceding Article.

Article 31.—If a newspaper after making an application for registration delays its publication or after publication suspends its issue for over two months without announcing any reason for doing so, it shall be deemed to have ceased publication of its own accord.

Article 32.—All fines imposed on any newspaper for violation of these laws and legal expenses in connection therewith may be taken out of the guarantee money deposited if such is not paid within 10 days. If this be insufficient, the balance will be pressed for. On this the party concerned shall be required to make up the amount of the guaranteed money to its original sum.

Article 33.—If the publication of a newspaper is prohibited or its publication ceases of its own accord, the guarantee money will be returned to the proper party and the registration of the paper cancelled.

Article 34.—Any party who ever subscribing his name to any article or statements in a newspaper shall be responsible for them in the same way as the editor.

Article 35.—When a newspaper is published in the name of a party acting for another, the agent shall be responsible for the publication.

Article 36.—With the exception of the parties mentioned, in particular 3rd of Article 1 and those stated in the two preceding Articles all others financing a newspaper office or are employed therein shall not be responsible for statements of the paper.

Article 37.—All newspapers registered under these laws and recognized by the local authorities shall enjoy the privileges of reduced rates of telegram charges and postage and also the use of the post and the telegraphs. All newspapers not so registered and recognized shall not be allowed to be forwarded by the post or any steamer or railway train.

Article 38.—A newspaper may insert "Right of reproduction reserved" to any article or statement original to them. Other newspapers may not copy or extract the same.

Article 39.—Any serial publication in a newspaper, which after a time may be made up into a book, shall enjoy the protection of copyright.

Article 40.—If any newspaper published abroad contravenes any article of these laws so as to entail prohibition of publication, their circulation in China shall be prohibited and the Customs authorities shall prohibit their entry into the country. Any smuggled entry will be destroyed by the authorities.

Article 41.—The following laws shall not apply to any offence against these laws: that of voluntarily reporting and confessing his offence; that of increasing the punishment on a second offence; and that of a person charged with several offences at the same time, being punished only for the most serious of them.

Article 42.—The limit of time in which a violation of these laws may be prosecuted shall be six months.

## SUPPLEMENTARY.

Article 43.—These Laws shall be enforced in the different provinces two months after receipt thereof of the dispatch announcing Imperial sanction thereto.

Article 44.—All newspapers published before these laws come in force shall accordingly apply for registration within three months after, and they must accordingly deposit the necessary guarantee money.

Article 45.—After these laws shall have come in force all provisional regulations previously established for newspaper offices shall be abrogated.—*N. C. D. News.*

Article 46.—For any misrepresentation made in the application, the publisher shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 47.—If any paper coming under the categories specified at the end of Art. 4 be found to contain matters outside of its scope, the editor shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 48.—For any violation of Art. 8 or 9 and on the "injured" party preferring a complaint which is substantiated on inquiry the editor shall be fined from \$3 to \$30.

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES :

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-  
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE  
AND  
REFRESHING.

Watson's

## FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water  
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the  
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

[28]

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$86 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional  
Subscriptions for any period less than one month  
will be charged as for a full month.The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is  
accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have  
their copies delivered at their residence without  
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue, to any part of the  
world is 50 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-  
five cents (for cash only).

## BIRTHS.

On August 10, 1909, at Walton-under-Edge,  
Gloucestershire, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vivian  
Hog, a daughter.On August 10, 1909, London, to Mrs. N. G.  
Maitland, a son.On August 10, 1909, at Ningpo, the wife of  
F. W. Fowler, of a daughter.

On Sunday, August 15, 1909, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. C. Noel Davis, a son.

On August 15, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of  
C. Hoppenberg, a daughter.On August 15, 1909, at Chefoo, the wife of  
Wm. Katt, of a daughter.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai, Juan del Rivero, aged 84 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

## THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

A Washington despatch of 18th ult. states—

The Chinese Foreign Office has notified this  
Government that the appointment of Charles  
R. Crane as Minister to China will be highly  
acceptable. His confirmation will be rushed  
in the Senate and he is expected to have his  
credentials by the latter part of next week.Nothing done by the present administration  
has caused so much favourable comment by  
business interests as the appointment of Crane  
to this vast field of commerce. The President  
is given credit for selecting a shrewd business  
man to see that the United States gets its share  
of the immense Chinese trade. Crane has such  
a wide commercial acquaintance that he willbe able to meet the best men sent by other  
countries on even terms.His appointment has caused much interest  
among European countries. China has an  
import trade of \$30,000,000 a year, to which we  
contribute less than one-tenth. Her exports  
amount to \$20,000,000 a year, of which we take  
slightly, in excess of one-tenth. In recent years  
our export trade to China has been practically  
at a standstill. It is believed throughout Eastern  
business circles that Crane, admittedly a far-  
sighted and successful business man, will speed-  
ily improve conditions.Commenting on the foregoing news the *San  
Francisco Chronicle* says:—It would not be difficult to read into the ap-  
pointment of Charles R. Crane, a well-known  
and experienced business man, as United  
States Minister to China, a purpose on the  
part of this country to take fuller advantage  
of that equality of commercial opportunity  
in the Orient which it is the aim of Ameri-  
can diplomacy to maintain. It has been  
abundantly proved that the United States  
has no aggressive designs upon Chinese terri-  
tory, but it seeks an equal chance to do busi-  
ness there, and, as things have been going for  
some time, it has looked as though this were in  
danger of being lost.The trouble which was encountered by the  
American financiers who sought to obtain a  
share in the Haukow-Szechuan Railroad loan,  
and which has not yet been settled, shows that  
the way of some European nations seeking  
trade with the heathen Chinese are peculiar.  
Secretary Knox has taken a strong stand in  
this matter, and it is probable that the three in-  
ternational money groups which had planned to  
divide the \$27,000,000 loan will be forced to  
recognize the rights of the United States.Another danger which confronts American  
trade in China, and which Minister Crane will  
undoubtedly keep an eye on, is the special  
position in Manchuria which Japan and Russia  
have acquired. These two nations, between  
them, though not jointly, own the lines of rail-  
road by which Manchuria is traversed, and this  
ownership has given them certain privileges  
which they have become accustomed to exploit  
without too nice a regard for the feelings of  
other nations.In Harbin, it will be recalled, Russia recent-  
ly undertook to assert a power of control which  
compromised the existence of Chinese sov-  
ereignty. Protests by the American Consul led  
to a revision of the situation, yet even now it is  
understood that within the railroad zone Rus-  
sian traders enjoy special advantages which  
negative the theory of an open door.Probably the prestige of the American Gô-  
vernment in China owes something to the fact  
that in our dealings heretofore we have not  
been embarrassed by the presence in any con-  
siderable numbers of American traders in that  
country. Just now, however, we are out for  
business—or, at any rate, ought to be, and we  
have as rivals powers which have got into the  
habit of considering the United States as a sort  
of philanthropic party when anything is afoot  
in the Orient.With the State Department now insisting on  
our rights, and a shrewd business man going  
to Peking, it is not improbable that the matter  
may assume a new aspect.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 20th July was delivered  
in London on the 10th inst.THE Ministry of War has obtained Imperial  
permission to transfer the control of all marine  
forces to the Navy Department.THE Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of  
Shantung has reported to the Throne the plan-  
ting of cereals on grounds in his jurisdiction  
formerly planted with poppy.SHAREHOLDERS in the Hongkong and Shang-  
hai Banking Corporation are reminded that the  
half-yearly meeting takes place at the City Hall  
at noon to-morrow (Saturday).THE Osaka Shōten Kaisha is reported to have  
decided to allow free transportation of goods to  
Osaka from any port of Japan, if for relief pur-  
poses in connection with the fire.OWING to the inundation of the surrounding  
country resulting from the overflow of the  
Taidon river, Korea, three hundred persons  
have been drowned and nine hundred houses  
have been washed away.THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering  
and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total  
output of the Company's three mines for the  
week ending 7th August, 1909, amounted to  
29,014.67 tons and the sales during the period  
to 18,519.34 tons.TITHE latest news from Sir Havilland de Saum-  
mores is that he and Lady de Saummore are  
in good health and that they expect to leave  
Gibraltar towards the end of August, in time  
to catch the train from Moscow on September  
1. Sir Havilland de Saummore may therefore  
be expected in Shanghai about September  
15.—N. C. D. News.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, Juan del Rivero, aged 84 years.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed  
by Correspondents in this column.)

## HONGKONG DOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—On the eve of the meeting of the  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., I  
venture to solicit a space in your valuable  
paper to give vent to the dissatisfaction of  
many shareholders on the very poor result of  
the working for the first half-year of 1909.Never before, as far as my memory can re-  
collect, has the Company been through such a  
poor six months and I need hardly say that the  
pauper sum of \$38,833.59 as shown in the  
balance sheet, after deducting the cost of re-  
organization, would hardly do credit to some  
very much smaller concerns, even in these bad  
times. To arrive at this balance the following  
abstraction, from the balance sheet, will show:—

The net profit for the 6 months, \$76,639.93.

Less Liability cost of Reorganiza-  
tion,..... 37,776.34

\$38,833.59

When one considers the substantial position  
occupied by the Dock Company with its huge  
capital of \$1,500,000, earning only 1 per cent.  
for six months' working, it is only too clear that  
there is something radically wrong somewhere  
with the whole business of the Company, and it  
is up to the Directors of the Company to make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting,  
so that shareholders' minds might be eased  
to a certain extent as to the future prospects of  
the Company.As it is at present things certainly look very  
gloomy for all shareholders, when one con-  
siders the very keen competition the Whampoa  
Dock Company has to face in its rival  
the Taikoo Dock and also the Northern  
Dock which recently displayed great  
keenness in snatching from our very grasp  
as it were the contract from Manila for  
repairing the transport *Warrior* and also many  
other contracts, which could not doubtless have been  
secured by our Dock Company had the man-  
agement made a determined effort to succeed  
in the bidding.From a general point of view, it seems that  
the Directors are plunging headlong into a  
scheme of re-organization without knowing to  
what extent they would benefit by the ultimate  
result, and as it is at present there is barely  
anything done yet. The huge sum of  
\$37,776.34 is put down in the balance  
sheet as "Cost of Reorganization to 30th June  
1909," and one can hardly demur from the fact  
that granting the re-organization of the whole  
concern should prove successful from certain  
points of view, yet financially there is a wide-  
spread belief that it may prove a disastrous  
failure, and the Directors should have ascertained  
the views of shareholders and given them  
careful consideration before going to the un-  
necessary expense of engaging the services of  
an expert from Home thereby throwing away  
the substance for the shadow.In glancing over the report and balance  
sheet for the past six months, one can hardly  
admit that the Company is in the same sound  
position as it was a few years back. A most  
important factor for serious consideration is  
that the amount due to creditors is put down at  
\$1,941,123.42 whereas in the report for the  
concluding six months of 1908, it was only  
\$1,851,657.83 showing an increase of \$89,465.59.  
Instead of this item showing a decrease, it is  
continually rising and it would be most  
interesting for all concerned to know when the  
Directors will be able to liquidate some of this  
huge loan.In thanking you for the use of your space I  
can only add, in conclusion, that the Directors  
owe a duty to the shareholders in giving them  
a very clear explanation at Monday's meeting  
and I sincerely trust they will be able to give  
satisfactory assurances of the Company's future  
prospects.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, 20th August.

THE PRATAS ISLAND  
QUESTION.A Tokyo dispatch reports that the Yamen of  
the Viceroy of Kwaogtung has submitted a  
proposal to Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at  
Canton, for the settlement of the Pratas Island  
dispute. The views of the Chinese authorities  
are said to agree in the main with those of the  
Japanese, so that it is expected a satisfactory  
settlement of the question will shortly be seen.

## CHINESE RIGHTS.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Mr. Spencer, the Chairman of the Sydney  
Furniture Trade Board, found himself called  
upon to emphasize the principle that the laws  
of the British Empire apply, not only to one  
section of the community, but to all under the  
flag. A request had been made by Mr. D.  
Levy, M.L.A., on behalf of a number of Chinese  
furniture traders, that his clients should be  
given an opportunity of making themselves  
heard before the board decided the conditions  
of the award, which would shortly have to be  
made. Mr. Cutler, the employees' representative,  
warmly resented the appearance of Chinese in  
the matter, and characterized them as "aliens  
and undesirables." Mr. Levy considered that,  
inasmuch as any award would affect the  
Chinese, it was only right that they should be heard.  
If they committed a breach of the law they  
would be held responsible. Therefore, he was  
of opinion that they should be considered along  
with the other employers of labour when an  
award was being made. Mr. Spencer thought  
so too, and intimated that after the conference  
which was about to take place between the  
parties to the dispute, Mr. Levy might place  
before the board such evidence as he desired  
to call, in the interests of those whom he re-  
presented.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th August.

Owing to the large sum claimed by the Japanese  
settlers on the Pratas Islands as compensation  
for their evacuation, to which the Canton  
authorities have objected, the Pratas Islands  
question has not yet reached a solution. The  
matter is to be allowed to stand over pending  
the arrival of the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu  
Hsun.

THE KWANTUNG NAVY.

Admiral Li Chun, who has been Admiral of  
the Kwantung Navy for the last two years, and  
whose appointment as Admiral has now been  
confirmed by an Imperial Decree issued a few  
days ago, proposes to proceed to Peking to  
have an audience with the Prince Regent,  
after the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu

Hsun.

RUNAWAY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The six prisoners, who escaped from the Sun-  
ning gap about a month ago, have been re-  
captured and have now been brought to Canton  
to be dealt with by the High Authorities.

WEI-CHING-TUNG.

This morning, the ex-Provincial Judge of  
Kwangtung, Wei Ching Tung, left here by the  
steamboat *Po Tai* for Kwangsi, to take up his  
new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of  
that province.

A "BOY'S" CLAIM.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST HIM.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, who presided  
in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, a house  
"boy," named Lin Mui, brought a claim  
against Mrs. C. Robertson, of 18, Tai Kok  
Road, Quarry Bay, to recover \$55, alleged  
to be due for wages.Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the  
defendant, said that he had paid \$5 into Court  
with denial of liability. A cross-summons had  
been issued, but the plaintiff could not be found.  
On his writ of summons he gave his address as  
Yau-ma-til, but he was not known there.The plaintiff was called and in answer to a  
question from the Court, said that he at present  
lived at Tai Hang village.His Honour—When did you remove?—On  
the 1st.But the summons was issued before that  
date. How do you account for your giving your  
address as Yau-ma-til?—I live at Tai Hang, but  
my belongings are at Yau-ma-til.Mr. Goldring, continuing, remarked that his  
cross-summons was for damages for leaving  
the defendant's employment. The defendant, he  
said, was a very obstreperous person. He  
knocked Mrs. Robertson down and then ran  
away. Police Court proceedings would be taken  
against him as soon as this case was over.His Honour—Was the master reported to the  
police?

Mr. Goldring—No.

It is a long time to take Police Court pro-  
ceedings now.—It is the first time we have  
seen him.The defendant was served with the writ, and  
the case was adjourned.FUNERAL OF THE LATE GRAND  
DOWAGER EMPRESS.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

Peking, 19th August.

The following is from the *Shanghai Mercury*:—1. The Prince Regent has verbally received  
the following decree of Lung-yu Empress  
Dowager. On the 13th August the Board of  
Rites sent in a memorial proposing to remove  
the remains of the late Hsiao Chin-kiang  
Empress (Grand Dowager Empress) to Eastern  
Mausoleum of the Senior Empress Regent  
(Empress Dowager of Hsien Fong) at Yen-  
yu on the 9th of November, and to bury  
them permanently on the 16th November.  
The ritual service for the permanent burial of  
the remains of the late Grand Empress  
Dowager is most important and the Emperor  
should attend personally to show his filial  
duties, but as the Emperor is still in his infancy,  
and the season is cold and it is not advisable  
for his majesty to go out to a distant place,  
therefore it is not necessary that the Emperor  
should attend.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

## NEW CANTON VICEROY.

## DEPARTURE FROM NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsuan, Viceroy-designate of Canton, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on 22nd inst.

Later.

Viceroy Yuan will leave Shanghai by the C.M.S.N.C. on 28th inst. for Canton.

He will take over the seal of office on the 4th prox.

## NAVAL REORGANISATION.

## A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

Shun Pui-lap is to leave Peking on the 25th inst. on a tour of inspection of the Provinces in connection with the naval re-organisation scheme.

## KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

## LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

On the 17th inst. the representatives of China and Japan at Tientsin signed an agreement for a loan for the construction of the Kirin-Changchun Railway.

The latest agreement entered into between China and Japan with respect to the Kirin-Changchun Railway provides:—1. That the Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Accountant shall be Japanese; 2. that the agreement shall hold good for twenty-five years, during which period the line shall be worked by the Chinese and Japanese jointly; 3. that the cost of the railway, which is estimated at £1,500,000, shall be entirely borrowed from the Japanese and the interest thereon shall be five per cent. per annum, computed from the day when the whole sum is paid to the Chinese; and 4. that the receipts of the railway company shall be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank in China.—*Shanghai Times*.

## ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

## PROSPECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

The Waiwupu is about to come to terms with Japan on the Antung-Mukden Railway, difference.

## NEW LICENSE DUTY.

## IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO LONDON HOUSES.

Mr. Lloyd George made an important announcement about the new Budget duties on public-houses to a deputation of London Liberal members at the House of Commons. They asked that the new license duties in the metropolis should be levied on the basis of sales, and not on that of rateable value.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cawood, and included Capt. Norton, Mr. Horncastle, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Iris, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Verney, and Mr. B. S. Straus.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that of the additional duty of £2,000,000 under the bill London would pay £66,202, or 33 per cent., whereas of the old duty, amounting to £2,222,359, London paid only £195,551, or less than 10 per cent.

## IGNORED BY BREWERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he was very desirous of meeting the case put before him, but the London brewers had refused to see him (the only trade which had taken that course), as apparently their politics were dearer to them than their business.

He was prepared to have the London licenses reviewed on the basis of the actual trade in the houses, so that the license duties in London would in effect be levied on the basis of business done, and not on the present rateable value, and with this object in view he was still prepared to see the London brewers.

## THE BREWERS' TAX.

He took exception, however, to their action in putting up the price of beer before they had had to pay the additional license duties, in order that they might influence their customers against the present Government.

## GROCER'S LICENSES.

It was stated on 22nd ult. that the negotiations which have been in progress with regard to grocer's license duties have resulted in an agreement accepted by all the parties concerned, and that Mr. Lloyd George will put down amendments to the Finance Bill accordingly. The basis of the arrangement has not yet been officially disclosed.

## LLOYD'S REGISTER.

## DEATH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

We are courteously informed by Mr. Jno. Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in Hongkong, that he is in receipt of an official communication from the head office announcing the death of Mr. James Dixon, chairman of Lloyd's Register, which sad event took place on the morning of the 18th July last.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadour & Co. write this afternoon:

Our market has been a little quieter during the week and the business transacted has been more or less confined to a few stocks. The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of £1 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable on the 25th inst. The transfer books of the Company closes from to-day to the 24th inst.

Bank.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks held steady and only a few small sales have been reported at £1,030. The London rate is £95.5/- National are wanted at 365.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still offering at \$195. North Chinas can be sold at £1,120. Uruan are slightly easier with sellers at \$327. Yangtze are quoted \$321 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have again been placed at £115. Hongkong Fires have improved to £350, at which price business has been done.

Shipping.—China and Manilas and Dougases continue neglected at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macau Steamboats are on offer at \$11. Indo Chinas have suddenly come into demand once more but at present price there are no sellers. The London quotations are unchanged, viz., £1.15/- for preferred and £1.2/- for deferred shares. There are buyers in Shanghai at £1s. 4d. Shell Transports are on offer at 7/- after sales during the early part of the week at 7/- add later at 7s. 6d. Star Ferries, old and new, are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have ruled firmer and sales have taken place at \$172, \$158 and \$140. Luzons have been sold at \$12, and more are wanted. Perak Sugars are firmer with buyers at £1s. 25.

Mining.—Chinese Engineers have sellers at £1s. 10d. Raubs are obtainable at 5s. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been sold at 50. Whampoa Docks remain fairly steady and sales have been effected at 50 and 55. Shanghai Docks are a shade easier at £1s. 7s. 9d. at which rate they are obtainable. Hongkong Wharves weakened during the early part of the week to £1s. 14d. but have since recovered and sales have taken place at £1s. 14s.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are very scarce, and with a fair demand existing the price rose to £105 at which buyers prevail. Hongkong Hotels, old, are wanted at 575 and the new shares at £45. Humphrey Estates are easier and offering at £1. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at £30.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons can be had at 5s. Ewos have strengthened to £1s. 17s. at which price buyers prevail in the North.

In the Northern mills we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand. Internationals. £1s. 9s. nominal. Lau Kung Mows. £1s. 10s buyers and Soychas £1s. 4s sales.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers are on offer at \$6. China Providents have found buyers at \$1.65. Green Island Cements are offering at \$8.83. Hongkong Ices are weaker and obtainable at \$10. A small lot of Hongkong Electrics have been sold at \$10, and there are sellers at the close at \$10. Union Waterboats have been dealt in at 5s. 1d. and Watsons at \$8. Langkats have shown a further rise on last week's quotation and according to latest information there are buyers in Shanghai at £1s. 10s. Sumatran have been sold at the slightly improved rate of £1s. 14s.

Rubbers.—The Rubber Market has been a little quieter, probably due to a set back in the price of the raw material, but this has now advanced again. Our last quotation of Hard five Pairs is 8d per lb. Kusa Lumps were sold during the early part of the week at £1s. 13. 6 but at the close there are buyers at £1s. 14. 6. Anglo-Malays are wanted at £7. Balacowines are easier and obtainable at £50 (Spare). Lianggis have buyers at £1s. 1d. and Ledbury's at £1s. 5.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is £1s. 8s. 1d. on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74s.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, Interim of £2 per share, for account 1909 payable on the 23rd inst. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, Interim of £1 per share for account 1909 payable on the 23rd inst. Hongkong Ices, Interim of £1 per share for account 1909 payable on the 25th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements—

August. Settlement 30th August.

September. " 29th September.

October. " 29th October.

November. " 29th November.

December. " 29th December.

A SHOCKING case of white slave traffic has just come to light at Arabadka, and has caused the greatest sensation in Hungary. The nurses of the large Marie Valence Hospital in that town have for six years past systematically sold young female patients who were penniless, and had no near relatives, after their recovery. From correspondence found it appears that the nurses had a clientele throughout Hungary and also abroad, and that they employed many nurses in their degrading enterprise. The nurses and several accomplices have been arrested by the Arabadka police.

CHINA UNIONFUND.

Resolutely and unitedly China has set out

## KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

## DISOBEDIENCE RESULT IN WORKMAN'S DEATH.

A Chinese drill man named Lo Tam, of the Shatin section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was fatally injured in an accident the other day. His death was brought about by his own carelessness. Early on the morning of the 14th instant, Lo Tam and others were engaged in drilling holes in a rock for blasting purposes. An order had been issued to the men previously that they were not to drill in or near a certain hole in the rock, which contained gelatin. Lo Tam, however, contrary to instructions, meddled with this dangerous spot, with the result that there was an explosion, which hurled him some distance away. When he was picked up and removed to the Dispensary it was discovered that three of his ribs and his nose were broken and injured in many other parts. He was treated by one of the railway doctors, but he expired five days later from the effects of his wounds. The deceased was twenty-five years old.

## THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

## HAR NEEDS AND A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The following appeal has been published in *The Times* London, by the China Emergency Committee:—

It is difficult to escape the language of exaggeration when one contemplates the spectacle of China to-day, breaking away from the traditions and self-content of a thousand years to acquire the knowledge and power of the Western World which, down even to ten years ago, she despised and contemptuously refused. For anything approaching a parallel one must turn to Japan and her sudden emergence from centuries of isolation to become the pupil of Europe and to raise herself from exclusive and Asiatic feudalism in 1869 to the world's Power she is in 1909. At the present moment China is in the first stage of that movement out of her immemorial past, like a chrysalis preparing to emerge from its cocoon. But the development of China throws almost into insignificance the precedent of Japan, wonderful and complete as that has been. In the case of Japan it meant the re-organization on the lines of Western knowledge and science, and progress of a nation of 40 millions of people. In the case of China it means the departure from the hidebound traditions, customs, and sterile knowledge of a thousand years of a nation of 400 millions of people. This one third or at least one-fourth of the whole human family, homogeneous in race and language, is now setting itself to school in the knowledge, science, and methods of the Western World. The changes which the next ten years will effect in China can only be dimly foreseen, even by those who best know the patience, industry, and powers of learning of the race.

## THE EMERGENCE OF CHINA.

The past ten years in China have been sufficiently full of development, though no more than preparatory to what is already on the way. China's defeat in 1894 at the hands of Westerners prevailed. Hongkong Hotels, old, are wanted at 575 and the new shares at £45. Humphrey Estates are easier and offering at £1. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at £30.

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CHINA UNIONFUND.

Resolutely and unitedly China has set out

all earnestness and diligence she is acquiring it. This educational movement on the part of China far exceeds in significance and importance the raising and training of a Chinese army on a European model. The ethical aspect of the awakening is declared in the bold and sweeping prohibition against opium-smoking, which is now declared illegal in province after province, and officials addicted to it declared incapable of retaining office, if they do not break themselves of the habit within a given period of months. Striking at the root of the evil, the cultivation of the poppy is being drastically forbidden in many parts. Socially this new birth of China is equally, if not more emphatically, signified by decree forbidding the binding of women's feet. The utmost that the most sanguine missionaries have asked is that girls under sixteen should have their feet unbound, but in the enthusiasm for the uplifting of the race, one Chinese viceroy has ordered all women under forty to unbind their feet within four months under penalty of a fine, the fines to be devoted to the support of girls' schools.

These are symptoms of the awakening which is manifesting itself in every sphere of Chinese life. How railways have spread themselves and are being built throughout the Empire is a matter which cannot be dealt with here. What is of supreme, paramount significance is the fact that from its long, slumber and self-content China is at last awake, eager and intent on her education in all the wisdom and science of the Western World, whose knowledge she has spurned so long. Education—that is the keynote and intention of China to-day. In literature, in engineering, in medicine, in philosophy, she is waiting, and anxious to receive from the West. No account of this amazing *volte face* of China from her attitude of contempt and exclusion no more than ten years ago can omit the part which has been played in this awakening of the world's greatest nation by the work of the Christian Churches through decade after decade. There is no sect nor denomination of Christianity which has not shared in that missionary work. Through schools, colleges, hospitals, and the publication of English literature in Chinese translations the mission have been the first to introduce Western knowledge and ideas to China. Decades of apparently fruitless labour and the blood of many martyrs have led up to the present position of China, thirsting for the knowledge of the aforesaid abhorred "foreign devils." Active hostility to Christianity has gone. Both the highest official and the people at large now recognize the fact that Christianity has come to stay in China. Active and impartial observers, indeed, have declared that successful propagation of Christianity is probably the most vital factor in determining the future history of Asia." Speaking at the Mansion House meeting of the China Emergency Committee held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor on March 16, Sir Robert Hart, whose long work as Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs has given him the profoundest knowledge of China and its people, said: "We are alarmed lest Western knowledge and Western science may give the Chinese people strength without principle, and may even bring in a crude materialism without that higher teaching and higher guidance which are necessary for the best welfare of any people."

## CHINA'S PRESENT NEED.

It is the realization of that danger, but even more a realization of the needs of China, which have led to the formation of the China Emergency Appeal Committee, the representative character of which may be best shown by the fact that it includes Sir Robert Hart as President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Durham, and Ripon, Lords Alverstone, Armitstead, Strachan, Reay, and Kinnaird, the President and ex-members of the National Free Churches Council, Rev. Alexander McLaren, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Rev. Dr. J. B. Paton, the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Universities, and many other distinguished men representing banking, commerce, education, medicine, and various missionary societies. It is the object of this Committee to utilize to the full the unexampled present opportunity of establishing in China institutions through which the Chinese people may be trained to educate themselves in the Western knowledge and civilization which they have set themselves to acquire.

## Shipping—Steamers.

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RAILWAY CO.'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

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From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

"MONTEAGLE"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) 171.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 143.

Via New York 145.

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Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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For Steamship On

SHANGHAI CROVANSATURDAY, 21st AUG., 4 P.M.

TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI- CHEOONGSHING SATURDAY, 21st AUG., 5 P.M.

HAIWEI & CHEFOO. YOKOHAMA, KOBE FOOSANG\* TUESDAY, 24th AUG., NOON.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE FOOSANG\* TUESDAY, 24th AUG., NOON.

FOOCHOW YATSHING WEDDAY, 25th AUG., 3 P.M.

MANILA YUENSANG\* FRIDAY, 27th AUG., 4 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA KUTSANG\* TUESDAY, 31st AUG., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamer "Kutang", "Nansang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking care on through Bills of Lading to Vung-tu, Tsoho, Tien-tsin & Nanchang.

Taking care on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labud, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND USUALS CHANGSHA 21st AUG.—4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS CHENAN 22nd Daylight.

SHANGHAI PAO-ING 23rd 4 P.M.

SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI TAMING 24th 3 P.M.

MANILA KAIKONG 24th 4 P.M.

OEBU & ILOILO PAKHOL 25th

NINGPO & SHANGHAI ANHUI 26th

SHANGHAI HUICHOW 26th Daylight.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN LINAN 29th Daylight.

SHANGHAI TEAN 31st 3 P.M.

MANILA CHINHUA 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhuai) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26. Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	5540	R. W. Almond...	MANILA	MONDAY, 23rd Aug., 11.5 P.M.
ZAFIRO.....	5540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR  
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI,  
KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and  
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU ..... 5,000 tons gross..... Sail 10th Aug., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ..... 6,000 ..... 16th Oct., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. MANSHU MARU ..... 5,000 ..... 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.

[57]

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM

## FOR

## STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

## ADM., EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

## PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

## LONDON.

## (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

## CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## [57]

## THE Steamship

## "ALDENHAM."

## Captain St. John George, will be despatched as

## above on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

## This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

## for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-

## ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-

## visions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

## The Steamer is installed throughout with

## the Electric Light.

## A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

## are carried.

## N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

## passengers the steamers of the Company have

## electric fans fitted in staterooms.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

## [57]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

## SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

## (Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking

## through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand,

## Tasmania, &amp;c.)

## [57]

## THE Steamship

## "ALDENHAM."

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## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

## [57]

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

## Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

## Overland Common Points in the United

## States of America and Canada, and also&lt;/div

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	18/8
Do. demand	18 13/16
Do. 4 months' sight	18 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	21/8
America—Bank T.T.	42/8
Germany—Bank T.T.	17/8
India, T.T.	130/8
Do. demand	131/8
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74/8
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	73/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	84/8
Java—Bank T.T.	104/8

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	10/9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	10/9 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43/8
4 months' sight do.	44/8
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10/9 5/10
4 months' sight France	2/2
6 months' sight do.	2/24
4 months' sight Germany	1/81
Bar Silver	13/7 1/6
Bank of England rate	1/81 %
Sovereign	114/8

## SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAIL DUE

Indian (Laisang) 26th inst.

Canadian (Empress of China) 26th inst.

German (Derflinger) 30th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia will arrive at this port between 4 and 6 p.m. on 21st inst.

The P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nile left Singapore for this port on 19th inst. at 6 p.m. and is due here on 25th inst. at 6 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Derflinger carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 31st ult. left Colombo yesterday, a.m. and may be expected here on 30th inst.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.—

On the 20th at 11.55.—The depression lying over the sea of Japn., yesterday, has moved into the Pacific to the South of Hokkaido.

Pressure is inclined to give way over China and at the Sou hera stations. It is highest between N. Luso and the Loochoos.

Light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Seas.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, .00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, light; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Larnock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Bombay Maru, Jap. s.s. 3308, W. A. Evans, 19th Aug.—Moj 13th Aug., Gen.—N. Y.

Pechaburi, Ger. s.s. 1373, Gosewitz, 19th Aug.—Bangkok 19th Aug., Timber, Rice and Meal.—B. &amp; S.

Yatting, Br. s.s. 1500, Houghton, 19th Aug.—Chingwanta 13th Aug., Coal.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Indiawadi, Br. s.s. 3500, W. G. Williams, 19th Aug.—Shanghai 14th Aug., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Caledonia, Br. s.s. 3519, W. Hayward, 20th Aug.—Shanghai 17th Aug., Coal and Gen.—P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 130, Pennefather, 10th Aug.—Manil 7th Aug., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Foothang, Br. s.s. 167, F. A. Mitchell, 20th Aug.—Singapore 14th Aug., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Kwangtze, Chi. s.s. 1460, Froberg, 20th Aug.—Canton 16th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s. 1265, V. McClymont Liddell, 20th Aug.—Canton 16th Aug., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1414, Courtney, 20th Aug.—Canton 19th Aug., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Ksald, Nor. s.s. 910, T. Hellein, 20th Aug.—Canton 19th Aug., Ballast.—Aagaard, Thoresen &amp; Co.

Kashik, Br. s.s. 1276, H. E. Lever, 20th Aug.—Khalong 17th Aug., Cattle and Pigs.—B. &amp; S.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 616, J. W. Evans, 20th Aug.—Swatow 19th Aug., Gen.—D. L. &amp; Co.

Sobu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1219, T. Sugi, 20th Aug.—Swatow 19th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Shaw, for Singapore.

Lisim, for Iloilo.

Lightning, for Singapore.

Fukui Maru, for Moji.

Derwent, for Saigon.

Caledonia, for Singapore.

Kanagawa Maru, for Kobe.

Bombay Maru, for Singapore.

Banshwa, for Nagasaki.

Katsuki Maru, for Wakamatsu.

Kashik, for Swatow.

Halyang, for Swatow.

Indrawadi, for Singapore.

Departures

Aug. 20

C. F. F. Lasels, for Shanghai.

Elavonda, for Colombo.

Johau, for Hohow.

Arilla, for Canton.

Cleman, for Canton.

Kwankia, for Canton.

Pahlo, for Canton.

Kwankia, for Canton.

Lightning, for Canton.

Halyang, for Coast Ports.

Lengzong, for Manila.

Dismore, for Iloilo.

Kanagawa Maru, for Japan.

Luchow, for Chefo.

Derwent, for Saigon.

Banshwa, for Japan.

Bombay Maru, for Bombay.

Kali Maru, for Wabematu.

Passengers arrived

For Foochow, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

Per Kusung, from Haiphong—Mr. and Mrs. Guillier.

Per Halmun, from Swatow—Mrs. Warrack, and 3 months' sight

France—Bank T.T. 4/2/18

America—Bank T.T. 4/2/18

Pander and Vaughan.

Per Tomio, from Manila—Messrs. Henderson, James, Capt. Bates, Miss Dr. Carpenter, and Mrs. Shinzaki.

Per Caledonia, from Shanghai for Hongkong

—Vessels, W. M. Fins, R. Hunt, P. de Faria

—Mrs. Harrison, Miss Briggs, and Mr. V. Lewis For Singapore—L. T. H. A. Bolton, For Colombo—Lieut. L. T. Snarkville West, Sub-Lieut. H. G. Beggs, and Mr. W. B. Riedle, For Bombay—Mr. H. D. Bhattacharjee, Mrs. Karanji, 2 infants and amah. For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ruxton and infant. From Kobe for Bombay—Mr. S. Nakashima.

Shipping Reports.

Sir Indrawadi, from Shanghai—Fine weather.

Sir Pahaburi, from Bangkok—Fine weather.

Sir Co kong, from Singapore—Fine and clear weather and light S.W.W.

Sir Halmun, from Swatow—Light S.W. breeze and fine clear weather.

Sir Taming, from Manila—Light variable winds, slight S.W. swell, fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

August 19th, 1909, A.M.

Alexander, Am. transport, 6000, E. W. Hendricks, 16th Aug.—Manila 15th Aug., Coal—U.S. Navy.

Ashabula, Br. s.s. 2400, Harding, 16th Aug.—San Francisco 23rd June, and Shanghai 1st Aug., Tea—S. O. Co.

Aymeric, Br. s.s. 1780, Jas. Boyd, 13th Aug.—Puget Sound via Japan and Manila 10th Aug., Gen.—D. Co. Ltd.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 95, Le Ball, 19th Aug.—Saigon 15th Aug., Rice—Man. Pat.

Changsha, Br. s.s. 1461, E. Finlayson, 18th Aug.—Melbourne via Ports 13th July, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Choising, Ger. s.s. 1200, J. Brubo, 15th Aug.—Bangkok 7th Aug., Rice—B. &amp; S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 809, Y. Kaburaki, 18th Aug.—Swatow 17th Aug., Camphor and Sulphur, &amp;—O. S. K.

Dox Hermanos, Am. s.s. 510, M. Morales, 6th Aug.—Manil 3rd Aug., Ballast—Jorge &amp; Co.

Dott, Nor. s.s. 610, Aranien, 10th Aug.—Samaran 6th Aug., Sugar and Molasses.

Egaard, Thoresen &amp; Co.

Foothow, Br. s.s. 1223, Vincent, 2nd Aug.—Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Hauban, Am. s.s. 102, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug.—from Iloilo, Sugar—Captain.

Hilary, Ger. s.s. 1276, K. Halle, 10th Aug.—Samaran and Pulo Laut 7th Aug., Sugar—S. W. &amp; Co.

Hysor, Br. s.s. 1432, J. A. Davies, 19th Aug.—Liverpool via Ports 10th July, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Isobe Maru, Jap. s.s. 1850, Hyashi, 6th Aug.—Mororan 25th July, Coal—M. B. K.

Klang Ching, Chi. s.s. 1002, A. F. Bristander, 17th Aug.—Canton 17th Aug., Gen.—King Lee &amp; Co.

Kwaiyung, Br. s.s. 1404, M. Dawson, 19th Aug.—Newchwang 12th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

Lothian, Br. s.s. 3222, W. J. Lockhart, 17th Aug.—Callao, Peru 6th July, Ballast—D. &amp; Co. Ltd.

Mandasan Maru, Jap. s.s. 3246, Shimidzu, 10th Aug.—Milas 4th Aug., Coal—Ballast—Jorge &amp; Co.

Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

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Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

Nakajima, Br. s.s. 1210, T. Nakajima, 10th Aug.—Kamakura 7th Aug., Coal—B. &amp; S.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAOOPRICE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PAR VALUE COMPUTED BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.				
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$20,000,000	\$2,000,234	Final of 1/- and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8—\$16,024	4%	\$10 sellers London £95.5/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	47	40	\$4,009 \$10,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$25,757 \$41,990 \$18,000	none	\$14 for 1907	72%	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	415	45	\$1,500,000 \$23,747 \$18,277 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,748 \$10,249 \$68,669	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51%	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$10,748 \$10,249 \$68,669	\$2,464.91	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	58%	\$837 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$143,668 \$18,803	17,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	71%	\$235
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$43,668	\$375.342	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	74%	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,488,173	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8%	\$345 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$204,638 \$99,067	\$2,025	\$1 for 1906 2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$10 sellers \$36
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$67,150 \$19,267	\$21,70	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	74%	\$312 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$15	\$22,645	...	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16—\$3.154	...	\$61 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	...	...	Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for 1/ for 1909	...	73/- sellers \$26 sa. and b. \$151
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	45	45	...	...	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4. 1909	4%	...
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	...	...	...	38%	...
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$100	\$8,000 \$10,048	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31%	\$140 sales
Levon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 5135,833	\$3 for 1907	...	\$24 buyers
Pink Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 295 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	\$175,000 \$18,283	Dr. 111,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.3.09	7%	Tls. 181 sellers
Riob Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	...	Dr. 12,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	58	cells
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	\$49,576	Dr. 37,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	512	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000 \$16,866 \$40,000	Ego, 102	Final of \$11 making \$11 for 1907	...	\$60 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$190,000 \$17,191	5187,298	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	121%	\$65 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 31.4.09	61%	Tls. 791 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,857 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	61%	Tls. 148 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$1,200	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	51%	Tls. 105
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	55	55	...	...	\$1.20 old and 60 cents on first new issue	512	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$648,975 \$13,913	5195	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	512	\$75 ex n. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$22,122	\$26,475	Interim of 1/3 for account 1909	61%	\$105 buyers
Humphry Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$43,561	\$5,186	60 cents for 1908	62%	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1/- for 1908	5%	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 200,000 none	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	61%	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	...	...	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8%	\$44
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	1s. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.12.08	41%	Tls. 137 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	59,553	50 cents for year ended 31.7.08	6%	\$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000 none	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 31.9.08 (8%)	...	Tls. 90 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 108 buyers
Say Chao Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 4,101	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 410 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/5	12/5	\$1,500	5148	1/-10/- per share for 1908	10%	\$10 sa. and b.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	Nil.	\$10/- for 1908	8%	\$134
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	\$61
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	...	...	...	...	\$9.60 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	56	\$10,000	5148	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.09	71%	\$164 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$28,000 \$85,000	5375	Final of 50 cents making 9/- cents for 1908	10%	\$8.70 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8%	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	51495	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.7.09	6%	\$201 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	121%	\$190 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$20,000	57,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	89%	\$24 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langka, Limited	25,000	Ge. 100	Ge. 100	Tls. 175,500 Tls. 63,913	Tls. 16,673	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 2/- for account 1909	4%	Tls. 1,040 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	52,202	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3%	\$184
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	...	\$18 buyers
Philippines Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 24,850 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	41%	Tls. 148 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 556,602	None	...	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	40 cents for year ending 1.1.5.08	8%	\$23
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	60 cents for year ending 31.1.2008	5%	\$23
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	5172	60 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founder shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	64%	\$23 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	95,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	52,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	61%	\$24 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	...	...	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	...
<b>RUBBERS.</b>								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,500	41	41	none	...	30%—6/- per share for year 1908	...	...
Do. do. (partly paid)	101,500	41	17/6	...	...	25% for year ending 31.3.09	...	...
Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$13	\$13	\$7,410	51,205	None	...	...
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	41	41	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. (contributors)	24,720							